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Part One
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PREPARING TO ADJOURN

CONGRESS ENGAGED IN COMPLETING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Conferrees of House and Senate Agree in Respect to Matters That Have Been in Controversy—Only One Item in the Post Office Bill on Which There Is Disagreement—Fortification Bill No Longer a Cause of Contention.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Congress is getting ready to adjourn. Aside from the River and Harbor bill, which, it is expected, will be passed by both houses over the President's veto; the matters that require attention are those on which there is disagreement between the House and the Senate. Most of these relate to appropriations. Considerable progress was made to-day in the settlement of these matters.

In the Post Office Appropriation bill only one item, that authorizing the Postmaster General to consolidate outlying or suburban offices with the central office, remains in disagreement. The Senate conferrees agree to recede from amendments adding about $650,000, and the House conferrees from their disagreement to amendments carrying about $800,000. So the total of the bill is increased by that amount.

A full and final conference on the Fortifications bill was agreed to in the Senate to-day, and will probably be disposed of in the House to-morrow. The $5,000,000 appropriated by the Senate for gun and mortar batteries remains, but half of the work is placed under the contract system.

The House yields to the Senate amendments increasing the appropriation for fortification sites from $250,000 to $500,000; limiting the cost of oil-tempered and annealed steel for high-power guns at not exceeding 24 cents a pound; reducing the appropriation for projectiles from $66,500 to $50,000, and giving the Ordnance Storekeeper on duty at Washington as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, the rank of Major.

The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out the provisions for forgings for one type of sixteen-inch guns.

The compromise items agreed upon are as follows: Oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast-defense guns, $650,000; carriages for seacoast guns, $750,000; steel breech-loading mortars, twelve-inch calibre, $300,000; carriages for same, $200,000; total for armament of fortifications, $2,075,000—for 8, 10, and 12 inch guns under contract, $650,000.

The conferrees upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed upon retaining in the bill the following amendments made by the Senate: To build two revenue cutters for service on the great lakes, to cost $400,000; to provide for the printing of the Revolutionary documents and correspondence in the archives of the State Department; to construct a lighthouse and fog signal station on Sandusky Bay, Ohio.

The public building amendments are now the only items in dispute between the two houses.

A LITTLE WAR DEBATE.

Mr. Hawley Objects to What He Terms the Perversion of History.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senate to-day indulged in a little war debate, the first in a long time.

Mr. Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution appropriating $6,000 to complete the painting of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol, and asked unanimous consent for its passage.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) said that he would not object to the request for unanimous consent, although he did not at all approve of the design of the frieze, which made President Cleveland a prominent figure.

This was explained by Mr. Hansbrough. President Cleveland, he said, was merely represented as pressing the electric button which declared the World's Fair at Chicago open.

The painting was further criticised by Mr. Hawley as omitting such a stupendous historical event as the meeting of Grant and Lee at Appomattox—the greatest historical event since the War of the Revolution. He would not object, however, in view of the fact that, on a report from the same Library Committee, a bust of John C. Breckinridge, a man who left the Vice President's chair and went into the rebellion, was, he understood, to be placed in one of the niches of the Senate Chamber. He did not like some of these things, and he wanted history told simply as it was.

Mr. Hansbrough explained that Mr. Breckinridge's bust was to be placed in the Senate Chamber in compliance with the statute, and at the request of at least one of the Senators from Kentucky, and of other Senators. He added that he was "liberal enough to believe that the war was over."

This last remark nettled Mr. Hawley, who said, in a tone of annoyance, that he objected to that sneer.

"Not intended as such," Mr. Hansbrough assured the Senator from Connecticut.

"Well, it was one," Mr. Hawley said. "I am liberal about these things. I have toward the men who went into the rebellion not one particle of hostility, and with many of them, I am on terms of the warmest friendship. But I do not believe in telling a falsehood about the history of the country. There was an enormous war over a great principle, which involved untold volumes of history, and the Confederates need not be ashamed of the mention of it, nor the Union men either. No, Sir; I have voted for liberal treatment in regard to the men of the rebellion. They may go into the Federal Army. We have wiped out all their disabilities. But there is no use in trying to wipe these things out of history, and it is quite impossible to do so."

The Vice President asked if there was any objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution, and objection was made by Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Washington.)

THREE PENSION VETOES.

President Cleveland States His Reasons for Disapproval.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day vetoed three pension bills, one originating in the Senate and two in the House. In returning to the Senate a bill granting a pension to Helen M. Jacob of Rochester, Ind., widow of Benjamin Oden West, the President says:

Benjamin O. West served in the Mexican war from January to November, in the year 1847. The beneficiary named in this bill was married to him in 1850, and he died in 1856. She was pensioned as his widow, and received such pension from the date of her husband's death until April 17, 1861. On that day she was married to William W. Jacob, whereupon her pension ceased, but two minor children were awarded pensions, and continued in the receipt of the same until January, 1873, when the youngest child became sixteen years of age.

The entire absence of any fixed or reasonable principle or rule regulating private pension legislation at this time suggests the danger of its near approach in many cases to caprice and favoritism. Though I have, in a number of instances, deferred to the judgment of Congress, and refrained from interposing objections to bills of this character, which seemed to me to be of doubtful merit, I am unwilling to follow such a wide departure from a palpably just pension policy and assent to the establishment of such an unfortunate precedent as this bill involves. There is no duty or obligation due from the Government to a soldier's widow, except it be worked out through the deceased soldier. She is pensioned only because he served his country, and because, through his death, she as his wife has lost his support. In other words, she becomes a beneficiary of the Government because she is a soldier's widow. When she marries again, and thus displaces the memory of her soldier husband, and surrenders all that be-

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ENTERED THROUGH SCUTTLE.

Burglar Found at the Top of 110 West Eighty-eighth Street.

A glib young burglar, with a plausible excuse at the tip of his tongue for every piece of evidence that his situation and equipment presented, was caught early yesterday morning in a closet at the top of E. G. Buchanan's house, 110 West Eighty-eighth Street.

At the station house the burglar gave his name as Edwin White Galliard, and his home as Louisville, Ky. He gave his age as twenty-three years, but looked three or four years older. He was a lithe, active young fellow, clean shaved, and well dressed in blue-striped trousers and a black coat and waistcoat. On his great shock of hair was a small bicycle cap. His shoes were noiseless, or nearly so, the soles being made of some kind of composition, and not of leather.

From his pockets came an old-fashioned silver watch, with the initials C. B. G. G. on the back, which he said were those of his brother; a claw knife of the champagne-opening order, with a screwdriver at one end; a pair of Dent's English gloves of a kind rarely seen in this country, and a matchbox and pillbox, both containing some medicinal substance, in capsules, and a few pieces of some crystalline substance with an acrid smell. He seemed intelligent and well reared, and much resembled a college man.

The stiletto was of English make, two edged, pointed, and about six inches in length. It had a bronze sheath and handle, and looked as if it were intended for Italian use, not being so expensive as it might be serviceable.

A double length of strong but thin sash cord, knotted at lengths of a foot apart so as to act as a serviceable ladder, was found hanging from the roof of No. 180 down to 178, the first of the dwelling houses. They also found that the scuttles of the roofs of Nos. 118 and 134 had been forced open, in spite of the fact that each was strongly bolted.

At this time of year many of the residents of that part of West Eighty-eighth Street close their houses for the Summer and go to the country, and it was conjectured by the policemen that these were the houses the burglar intended to rob. He had evidently gained an entrance through No. 182, the big flat at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue. So far as could be learned, nothing had been stolen from any of the houses in the row. The policemen could find no signs of the presence of any other burglars.

Galliard, as he calls himself, was taken to Police Headquarters early yesterday morning, and was viewed by the entire detective force, but none of them knew him. The Headquarters men think he is some distinguished Western "crook." Capt. O'Brien questioned him, and in reply he gave two wrong addresses, the first being 200 West Eighty-eighth Street, where there is only a wooden shanty, and where he is not known, and the second an address on Twenty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, which also turned out to be wrong.

When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court, Galliard said he was walking over the roofs for a wager.

I worked for eighteen months for the Mica Roofing Company, and before that I worked for seven years for a religious paper, and I can get a character for honesty," he said to the Magistrate.

Magistrate Cornell told him that, as his offense was burglary, he would be obliged to hold him in $2,000 bail. He was so impressed by the prisoner's appearance that he asked him if he had had any trouble with his head. The defendant said he had not, and pleaded earnestly with the Magistrate to reduce his bail. Thereupon, seeming perfectly familiar with court proceedings, he announced that he waived examination, and was committed.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS A STATE.

Tennessee Celebrates Her Centenary with Much Impressiveness.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The celebration in this city of the one hundredth anniversary of the approval by George Washington, June 1, 1796, of the act which made Tennessee the sixteenth State in the Union, was marred in its opening spectacular features and parade by rain, which set in early in the morning, with every indication of a purpose to continue all day. The city had made elaborate decorations, and it was intended to make a military and civic parade one of the chief features of the early proceedings. Cavalry and infantry and uniformed Knights of Pythias, and numerous civic societies were to form line, beginning to assemble as early as 8 A. M., the "Hermitage" Cavalry escorting sixteen young ladies representing the sixteen States at the date of Tennessee's admission. So far as these arrangements could be carried out, the programme was fulfilled, but the inclemency of the weather sadly marred the effectiveness of the display. The procession ended at the Auditorium, where George Washington's proclamation admitting Tennessee into the Union was read.

The orator of the day was John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who read a most elaborate historical address of 18,000 words. He said that on June 1, 1796, George Washington approved the act which made Tennessee the sixteenth State in the Federal Union. The settlers of Tennessee were irrepressible Constitution makers. Wherever they established their settlements they lost no time to build their house before they set about constructing a system of government. They anticipated the action of Congress, took their own census, adopted a Constitution, elected a Legislature and Governor and inaugurated him; passed laws dividing the State into Constitutional districts, electing Congressmen and Senators and Presidential Electors, and were in the exercise of the full functions of a State for a month before the bill for admission came up in either house of Congress. And, what seems almost audacious, her Senators presented their credentials and asked admission to the United States Senate before the act was passed. Tennessee, he explained, was a slave Territory, and much opposition to its admission was manifested in Congress on the ground that it was a departure from the system of alternating slave and free States, which remained, with the one exception of Tennessee, unbroken until the admission of Missouri, in 1821. This opposition by Congress being overcome, President Washington approved the bill the day following its passage.

Tracing the history of his State from this point with minuteness of detail, Judge Dickinson came down to the period of recuperation after the civil war, upon which he gave some interesting statistics. He claimed a larger percentage of increase of population after 1870, than in any of the Middle and New-England States, except Rhode Island and New-Jersey. Tennessee in 1890 had more citizens who had been United States soldiers than any New-England State except Massachusetts. It had fewer mortgages than thirty-two other States and Territories. The capacity of her iron furnaces is 600,000, which is a third more than the entire production of the United States in 1860. A prize centennial ode by Mrs. Virginia Frazier Boyle of Memphis was read.

Eaten by a Ferocious Bear.

HUDSON, Mich., June 1.—A gang of gypsies with three bears camped in the country near Hudson Saturday night. A big, ferocious male bear broke loose and attacked the camp. A terrible conflict ensued, and before the animal was subdued one man was literally cut to pieces. He was brought here and fixed up by a doctor. The gypsies broke camp yesterday. Farmers living near the camp were horrified this morning to find evidence that a child was eaten by the bear. A little bloodstained dress and other evidences were found of the destruction of the little one.

Safe Robbed of $500 in Gold.

Safe burglars visited the store of August Wollmer, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, near the main entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Sunday night, forced open the safe, and carried off a tin box containing $500 in gold. They effected an entrance to the store through the rear door. They bored several holes in the safe and wrenched off the combination lock.

Want E. M. Grout on Commission.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night and passed a resolution requesting Gov. Morton to appoint Edward M. Grout on the commission that is to draft a charter for Greater New-York.

DUTCHESS IS FOR GOLD

AN UNEQUIVOCAL DECLARATION MADE BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Hinkley Introduces a Resolution Putting the Party Squarely on Record on the Financial Question—The Convention Enthusiastic in Its Stand for Sound Money—Hinkley Favored for Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 1.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County to-day declared for a gold standard, and chose delegates to the Democratic State Convention, at Saratoga, June 24.

The convention was a large and enthusiastic one, and the following resolution was offered by Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee:

Resolved, That, as delegates representing the Democratic electors of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County, we regard the continued agitation of the question of free coinage of silver and the demand for the establishment of any system of bimetallism, in the absence of international co-operation, as most disastrous to the business interests and prosperity of our country. We assert our conviction that our Nation should adhere to gold as the standard of money to be used in the payment of either National or private debts, and we denounce every effort to debase our currency and lessen the debt-paying power of a dollar as unpatriotic and contributing to National dishonor and the depression of every industry in which labor and capital are invested.

The resolution was received with enthusiasm. It was seconded by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a delegate from Red Hook. Mr. Chanler referred to the resolution as the first authorized expression on the money issue made in New-York, and said it was most fitting that it should come from Poughkeepsie, the home of the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

The following delegates were elected: Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Dr. John P. Wilson, and Richard E. Cornell. Alternates—Charles Morschauser, Peter H. Troy, and James A. Lavery.

In the First District of Dutchess County a similar resolution was adopted, and the following were elected delegates: David Warner, William H. Peattie, and William H. Tanner. The delegates in both districts favor James W. Hinkley for National delegate.

PLATFORM WILL BE UNEQUIVOCAL.

The Convention at Saratoga Will Speak for Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Since the declaration of the Kentucky Democrats in favor of free coinage there has been considerable speculation here as to the outcome of the New-York State Democratic Convention, which is to be held at Saratoga June 24. Some who are unacquainted with the temper of the New-York Democrats assume, inasmuch as the Kentucky Democracy has gone over to the free-silver camp and thereby increased largely the chances of a majority for silver at Chicago, that the platform to be adopted at Saratoga will be sufficiently elastic to enable the leaders of the New-York delegation at Chicago to use it as the basis of compromise.

It is illustrative of the state of opinion here that the report that Senator Hill will not go to Chicago finds many believers. Some of the men who ought to be making the strongest kind of a fight for sound money appear to have been overwhelmed by the recent display of free-silver strength and to be willing to surrender without making further efforts to save the party from the disaster which would follow a declaration for silver. So far as the senior New-York Senator is concerned, it may be said that he will go to Chicago and use his best endeavors to prevent the party from committing suicide. Whatever may be his private views of the situation, he realizes the necessity of the New-York Democracy standing firm at this critical time. A straddle at Saratoga would but hasten the end which the advocates of silver hope for.

A New-York Democrat whose views are respected in the East said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the idea that the Saratoga platform would be anything but an out-and-out declaration for sound money was preposterous, and could be entertained only by those who know nothing of politics or the state of public feeling in New-York. "I regard it as encouraging," this man said, "that the Democrats of New-York decided to hold their convention so close to the time when the Chicago Convention will be called to order. They have it in their power to exert a great influence upon the party at large by a straightout expression in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and it will be a surprise to every Democrat of prominence in the State if the platform shall not be unequivocal on the money question. The effort should not be lost sight of for an instant in a National campaign the Democrats of the country look to New-York to supply the means of making an aggressive fight. Without money the campaign will fall flat. If anything can bring the silver shouters in the party to reason it will be the declaration that the New-York Democracy will withhold its aid from a movement designed to force the country to a silver basis.

"The New-York delegation to Chicago would have infinitely more influence at Chicago if backed by a ringing sound-money plank than if it stood for nothing better than a straddle. Any sign of weakening on the part of the leaders would enable the silverites to increase their advantage. The Saratoga Convention ought to take a decided stand in favor of the retention of the unit rule, and the delegates to Chicago should work indefatigably for its continuance. I am inclined to believe, from the tenor of the replies to the inquiries sent out by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that if the Chicago Convention nominates a silver man on a silver platform a sound-money Democrat will be named later. Continued statements to this effect undoubtedly would have a salutary effect at Chicago. From first to last, the idea of a compromise ought to be discouraged, and the Democrats of New-York should set the ball rolling in this direction. Personally, I am not willing to believe that the Democratic Party will turn its back on the time-honored two-thirds rule."

Trolley Kills Horse, Smashes Wagon.

Trolley Car No. 23 of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company yesterday afternoon demolished the wagon of Frederick Marguardt of 721 Third Avenue Brooklyn. The collision occurred at Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The wagon was valued at $200. One of the horses was instantly killed and the other badly injured. Each was valued at $150. Marguardt and his friend, Christopher Grau, escaped unhurt.

Morits Pront Takes a Walk.

Moritz Pront, the cataleptic sleeper at the Beth-Israel Hospital, in East Broadway, took a walk for the first time last evening. He walked about twenty-five feet, under the guidance of Dr. Nelson, and then went to bed again. The doctors say that Pront will probably recover the full possession of his faculties by to-morrow at the latest.

Trolley Car Fractures Boy's Skull.

John Kelsey, five years old, of 884 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing Fifth Avenue at Thirty-second Street yesterday morning when Trolley Car 49 of the Nassau Railroad Company knocked him down and rolled him under its fender. He was picked up and taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. It is believed the little fellow will not recover.

Gas Fuel for Forty Cents.

The Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company have petitioned the Aldermen for a permit to lay mains and supply gas for fuel at 40 cents per 1,000, and offers to pay the city 20 cents per foot for streets opened, probably amounting eventually to over $1,000,000.

MILO M. BELDING, Pres.
DOUGLAS R. SATTERLEE, Treas.—Adv.

ARRANGING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Chicago Will Furnish the Money Which It Guaranteed.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee which has charge of convention matters of a preparatory character, met to-day, and another session will be held to-morrow.

The principal business to come before the members relates to decoration of the Coliseum, the music arrangements, and the appointment of an assistant Seargeant at Arms. Incidentally the committee will put out its hand when Chairman Donnersberger, of the local committee, shall deliver a check for the remaining $11,000 of the convention subscriptions, which he says he has the money for, and so make good the full promise of the Chicago guarantors. The committeemen know that the men who signed the guarantee will pay if the subscribers are delinquent, and there is no uneasiness on the financial score, especially as the rest of the fund is not needed at present.

Chairman Harrity, Secretary Sheerin, and Messrs. Wall of Wisconsin, Prather of St. Louis, Canda of New-York, and Sherley of Louisville attended the meeting, besides Sergeant at Arms Martin. No member of the local committee appeared before the meeting officially. Most of the day was spent in discussing the report on music and decoration. The committee to-morrow will decide on the convention band and the decorator.

After the meeting the committee dined at the Chicago Athletic Clubhouse, as the guests of Judge Adam A. Goodrich, and in the evening attended the opening of the Coliseum by Buffalo Bill's show, in order to test the acoustic qualities of the hall.

E. C. Wall, the Wisconsin member, said: "I will speak for Wisconsin on the money question. You can put it in the gold column. The convention June 23 will declare solidly for sound money. The silver men will not be heard from."

Secretary Sheerin said for Indiana: "We have given up my State so far as sound money is concerned. The wave is likely to sweep over the entire State."

To a reporter Chairman Harrity said that if a silver plank was put in the platform he would accept it as the will of the majority of the party, and he would stand by it. "It is my belief," he continued, "that the entire delegation from Pennsylvania will do the same. All the talk that has been indulged in to the effect that the honest-money majority of the National Committee will exercise its power to unseat delegates is out of place. I still hope and believe that there will be a majority of sound-money delegates in the convention, but I am ready to admit that the silver sweep in Kentucky changes matters and reduces my hopes. It will likely have some effect upon the States that have not yet spoken in favor of the white metal."

LAW STUDENTS APPLAUD LOUDLY.

Vice President Stevenson Addresses Those of Maryland University.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—At the annual commencement of the Maryland University School of Law, at Ford's Opera House to-night, Vice President Stevenson delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

Let me remind you, young gentlemen, that it was never more important than now that the law and the people alike should magnify the law. Whatever brings reproach upon its chosen ministers, whatever lessens the reverence for the adjudication of courts bodes evil, and only evil, to the State. True, this is the land of liberty. But it must never be forgotten that it is liberty regulated by law. Whatever savors of lawlessness is antagonistic to the spirit of our free institutions. Whatever the grievance of the citizen, his redress must be found within the pale of the law. For unjust legislation, whenever it exists, there is a remedy. It comes not through defiance of the law and contempt of its ministers; but the sole remedy is that of the ballot. In this land of liberty, of representative government, there can be no justification or excuse for the attempt, whether by the one or by the many, to override lawful authority. All political power springs from the people. Through the peaceful and lawful instrumentality of the ballot they can bind and loose; make and unmake. Thus equipped with the all-potent ballot it is not possible that the people will long permit unequal or unjust laws to remain upon the statute books.

No man should enter the profession of the law through merely mercenary motives. If he has no higher aim that the accumulation of wealth, it were better to seek some less laborious and more profitable calling. The same intellectual ability in another vocation, with one-half the toil, anxiety, and weariness of the lawyer's life, would bring far greater gain to his coffers. He who enters this noble profession should do so inspired by a far nobler, holier purpose. It should be his aim to master the great principles upon which the structure of human society rests, and the great principles and laws by which right is made superior to might; by which the moral and intellectual attributes of our nature are made to rise superior to and control mere brute force.

The life of the lawyer is not one of ease, but of weariness of body and mind. There is no royal road to victory, but he who ascends to the highest niche in the temple of fame does so only after years of unwearied effort.

The Vice President's address was loudly applauded by the students.

A WEDDING GIFT FROM THE SENATE

Silver Tea Service Presented to Miss Julia Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An elaborate solid-silver tea service adorned the centre table of the President's room in the Capitol to-day, where it was privately viewed by the Senators. It is their gift to Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, who is to be married to-morrow evening to the Rev. Mr. Hardin of Kentucky.

The service consists of a large silver salver, teapot, hot-water pot, sugar bowl, cream jug, tea caddy, and refuse bowl, upon each of which Miss Stevenson's monogram and the inscription that it is the gift of the United States Senators to her on the occasion of her marriage.

The presentation of this appropriate remembrance was made to Miss Stevenson at the Hotel Normandie this evening by Senators Morrill and Harris, the oldest members, respectively, on the Republican and Democratic sides of the Chamber. They handed Miss Stevenson a letter bearing their signatures, in which they said:

Dear Miss Stevenson: In view of your approaching marriage, the members of the United States Senate were prompted to make you a bridal present as a token of their personal regard for the daughter of the Vice President, and the undersigned were designated in behalf of the Senate to present for your acceptance, as it is our great pleasure now to do, this silver tea service of American silver and American handiwork. Permit us to offer in addition our cordial congratulations.

Miss Stevenson made a pretty little speech in acknowledgement of the gift.

KNOCKED DOWN TWO BICYCLISTS.

Fire Chief Croker Refused to Stop After the Accident.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Third Battalion of the Fire Department and nephew of Richard Croker, knocked down two bicyclists last night while driving with a party of ladies. When an attempt was made to prevent his driving away he slashed a number of people with his carriage whip. Finally he was stopped seven blocks away from the scene of the collision. It was the Chief's day off. The party stopped at the Pequod Café, at Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. The accident was soon after they left this place.

The bicyclists knocked down were W. F. Rozelle, a lawyer, of 94 Morton Street, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Georgs Rozelle. George Rozelle was one of those who pursued the Chief.

A policeman refused to arrest Croker, saying that charges should be preferred against him in the police court or Fire Department. Mr. Rozelle said he would see that charges were preferred against the battalion Chief. Mr. Rozelle and his sister-in-law were taken home in a carriage.

Confesses He Is an Embezzler.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 1.—George H. Mahan, Secretary of the Chenango Co-operative Savings and Loan Association of this place, and also local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was arrested to-day for the embezzlement of $6,800 of the loan association's money. It is said Mahan lost the money speculating in railroad stocks. He heretofore had borne an excellent reputation. Mahan confessed to-night.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FIGHT

Sound-Money Democrats Must Not Confess Defeat.

SILVERITES NOT YET MASTERS.

Not Certain They Will Control Chicago Convention, Make Platform, or Name Candidates.

VOTES WILL COUNT THERE, NOT NOISE.

Republicans Working to Split the Democratic Party—Mott's Silver Bureau One of Their Means.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Among sound-money Democrats the reports in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning of the drift of opinion in the Democratic Party was read with much interest, and the passage that provoked most approval was the brief statement by Chairman Harrity, chiding sound-money men with being frightened by the noise of the silver men before a fight had been made for sound money. Mr. Harrity's remonstrance illustrates the efficacy of the resort by the silver men to the tactics employed so successfully by McKinley and his "rooters." They began early, and they never ceased to claim everything for their candidate, until the Republican Party obtained the idea that the only man to follow was McKinley. With equal activity the silver men have encouraged the notion that the whole country is determined to try the silver experiment, regardless of cost, and that the only way to get into the swim is to strike out with the advocates of free coinage.

Just as some of the McKinley men are beginning to be anxious about the tenacity of the McKinley delegates to St. Louis, the silver men are wondering whether the boom for silver may not turn out to be "noisier than it is numerous." That the advocacy of free silver is to have nothing to do with parties, and therefore is not to be considered an effort to maintain the integrity of the Democratic Party, is urged to-day in the letter to everybody sent out by that ex-Republican Collector of Revnue Dr. J. J. Mott, who without occupation other than that of a silver agent, has been running an expensive silver bureau for months and now insists that to be a good silver man in the coming campaign one must be ready to abandon old associations and devote himself solely to the restoration of the white metal.

If it be true, as reported some time ago, that Dr. Mott was paid by the Republicans to run his silver bureau in order to divide the Democratic Party and elect a Republican, he could not labor more energetically. Thousands of dollars must have been spent in circulating the literature from this silver headquarters, and in educating the people to believe that the coining of silver which they do not own somehow will help them to be rich, yet it is known that the organization Mott nominally represents has not been able or willing to expend any money to help him out.

A vociferous shouting is being kept up for the new combination of Teller and Daniel as the candidates of the Chicago Convention for President and Vice President. Teller is expected to suit the Democrats, but he is a silver man and a low-tariff man. Senator Daniel is supposed to be attractive because he is altogether for free silver with inclinations to be a tariff Democrat. Teller probably would run as well as a Democratic candidate as Greeley ran in 1872. One of the most sanguine Teller men in Washington is ex-Representative "Iceman" Turner, who was sent over here a few years ago by Mr. Croker as the Tammany candidate for doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. It cannot be said that his advocacy of free-silver coinage has made any converts to silver in the New-York delegation.

Teller will find that he will have a strong opponent in the Democratic Convention in Bland of Missouri. Morrison is not likely to be acceptable to the silver men. He has spoken in a way to cause the sound-money men to wonder whether he should have a chance to get to the White House, and he has not assured the silver men that he is "wid 'em." Bland will easily run Morrison out of the race if the silver men discover that they are to be strong enough to compel the trial of strength between the sound-money standard and silver repudiation. With Bland for the Presidential candidate it is altogether possible that Mexico and her wonderful prosperity as a free-coinage nation would be a subject of frequent discussion. But the orators who "point with pride" to Mexico as an independent free-coinage nation will have to explain why by persisting in independent free coinage Mexico has not been able to compel the United States and England to accept free coinage or suffer by her constant competition.

FATAL CYCLING ACCIDENT.

An Aged Inventor Falls and Dies of Heart Failure.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1.—H. S. Roper, a mechanical engineer, seventy-two years old, living in the Roxbury district, was almost instantly killed at the New Charles River Bicycle Park at about 11 o'clock this forenoon while experimenting with a steam bicycle of his own invention. He was pacing "Tom" Butler, the well-known professional rider. At the beginning of the last quarter he lost control of the wheel, and fell, striking on his head. He died almost instantly.

This morning Mr. Roper determined to try his machine on the Charles River track, where a number of professionals are in training. It was proposed that he pace some of the riders, and he willingly agreed. Butler had difficulty in keeping within a short distance of the steam wheel, and Mr. Roper was much elated at the efficiency of his machine.

After finishing ahead of Butler, Mr. Roper started to speed around the track, when suddenly the wheel began to wabble, and Roper fell under the machine. When the wheel was lifted from him it started off on its own account, and it required four men to hold it until the steam was shut off. The physician who examined Mr. Roper's body stated that he died of heart disease, occasioned by the excitement.

The Oleomargarine Act Valid.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The District Court of Appeals handed down an opinion to-day sustaining the constitutionality of the Oleomargarine act. A retail grocer named Prather was convicted and fined several weeks ago for selling oleomargarine as butter without marking it according to law. The court overruled Prather's appeal on every point, holding the employer responsible for his salesman, and declaring broadly that oleomargarine could not be sold except in stamped or branded packages, without knowledge and intention of violating the statute.

To Prepare Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The White House steward and several servants left Washington to-day for Gray Gables to make the President's cottage ready for the reception of Mrs. Cleveland and her children. Mrs. Cleveland and the babies will probably leave for Gray Gables on Thursday. The President will, of coupse, remain here until after the adjournment of Congress.

DUNCAN B. HARRISON IN A FIGHT.

After a Wordy War an Unknown Man Threatens Him with a Revolver.

Duncan B. Harrison, the theatrical manager, and an unknown man had an encounter in the Imperial Hotel early last evening, and for a time there was considerable excitement in the house.

Harrison and the unknown engaged in a volley of harsh words in the writing room of the hotel, and both walked down stairs to the lavatory. A few minutes later sounds of a fight were heard from below, and the unknown was seen to make a hasty exit, being forced up the stairs and to the street by two porters.

With the aid of a crutch, Harrison walked up to the clerk's desk soon afterward and declared:

"He put a revolver to my stomach twice." Then Harrison disappeared from view, and his story in full could not be learned.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Abram R. Serven for Chief Examiner of Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day nominated Abram R. Serven to be Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Serven is a native of Waterloo, N. Y., thirty-four years of age, and is considered a man of great ability. Secretary Carlisle appointed him in May, 1895, to duties in connection with the organization of National banks.

Mr. Serven entered Hamilton College in 1883, received his A. B. degree in 1887, and became an A. M. in 1890. He afterward was Principal of Waterloo Union College, where he taught Latin, Greek, and German. He studied law in 1891 and was practicing law when appointed to his post in the Treasury Department.

The President also nominated to-day William R. Childers to be United States Attorney for New-Mexico.

M'KINLEY TALKS AT LAST.

He Is Very Careful to Avoid an Expression of Opinion.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Major William McKinley was in Cleveland for a few hours to-day in consultation with M. A. Hanna. When asked to answer some of the questions which have been fired at him so freely from all sides as to the Quay meeting and the money question, he said:

"The greatness of the American people is evidenced in nothing more than in the interest they take in the exercise of suffrage. In every election they manifest the greatest enthusiasm, and so long as they do so this Nation is safe from its enemies within and without. The people keep at it year in and year out, and have made office holding the servitude of the man to the mass. Public office is the people's honor. Public service well done is its own honor."

THE ELECTION IN OREGON.

Indications that the Free-Silver Congressional Candidates Have Won.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—Owing to the exceedingly slow count, it is difficult to estimate the result of to-day's election, but returns up to this hour indicate that ex-Gov. Pennoyer will be elected Mayor of Portland. Congressman Ellis, (Rep.,) the free-silver candidate, leads Northrup, (sound-money,) by about 5,000 in the Second Congressional District.

In the First Congressional District, Vanderburg (free silver Populist) holds a plurality of 500 over Tongue (Rep.)

Indications are that the free-silver candidates will triumph, and that Senator Mitchell will succeed himself in the United States Senate.

Gold Withdrawn for Shipment.

Gold to the amount of $600,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Germany to-day. The depository banks completed their returns yesterday under the recent Treasurey call for $4,000,000. There remains about $4,500,000 in the banks on bond account. Bank deposits were credited to the gold reserve several months ago, so that actual transfers merely place in possession of the Government money that has long appeared as a credit to the Treasury statements.

An Old Staten Islander Dead.

Peter H. Morgan, eighty-two years old, a lifetime resident of Ebbertville, S. I., who, for several years worked on the farm of Commodore Vanderbilt, died yesterday morning of injuries received Memorial Day, by falling from his carriage.

Mr. Morgan, accompanied by his son, left home Decoration Day morning to place flowers on the grave of his wife in St. Peter's Cemetery. While stepping from the carriage he slipped and received the injuries from which he died.

Knocked from His Wagon by Trolley.

George Schrone, a resident of Tompkinsville, S. I., was seriously and probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by being struck by a trolley car on the Staten Island electric system, which was in collision with a furniture wagon on which he was driving on Bay Street. The wagon was demolished. Schrone was removed to his home, where Dr. John L. Feeny pronounced his condition to be critical.

Two Bold Highwaymen.

CAMDEN, June 1.—Michael Boyle, while walking down Broadway with his wife and daughter last night, was attacked by two men, who threw him to the ground and took $5 from his pockets. The highwaymen then turned on the women, threw them into the street and poured sand into their mouths to prevent them from making an outcry. The robbers made their escape, and have not been arrested.

Wanted Money, Not Checks.

NEW-HAVEN, June 1.—Three thousand dollars in checks stolen from the pocket of W. H. Rowe of Baltimore on Saturday last were returned to that gentleman's bank in this morning's mail. With them came a note in which the writer stated that he "must be excused" for keeping the $500 which with the checks were in Mr. Rowe's pocketbook. There is no clue to the thief.

Two-Cent Load Presumably Lifted.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A conscience contribution of a two-cent stamp from Winterset, Iowa, was received at the Treasury this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The State Lunacy Commission has accepted plans for an addition to the Wards Island Hospital to accommodate 150 patients and a building to be erected at Centre Islip for 100 patients; also for a group of cottages to be erected at Kings Park in connection with the Long Island State Hospital.

—In Washington County, Fla., Saturday, Henry Danley and James Powell, who married sisters, fought in the presence of their wives and children. Powell sank an axe into Danley's shoulder. Danley shot Powell. Powell is dead and Danley will die.

—William Agnew, who was sentenced from Burlington, N. J., May, 1887, to twenty years' imprisonment for wife murder, was found dead in a cell in the State prison yestreday. It is believed that his death was due to apoplexy.

—Edward Granger of New-York, the Yale student who a fortnight since put a cigarette into a United States mail box, has been bound over to the United States court. He will be tried at the August term.

—The President has appointed Gen. James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, in place of Gen. William A. Jackson of Tennessee, declined.

—At Newbury, Vt., John Evans, Jr., aged twenty-five, and Joseph Eggleston, aged fifty, quarreled as to right of way in passing on the road, and Evans killed Eggleston with a blow of the fist.

—An explosion of gas at the Buck Ridge Colliery, Shamokin, Penn., killed John Thompson and a miner named Samuel Faust, and injured four others fatally.

—The inventory of the estate of the late William Story, the Boston sculptor, filed today, shows his estate to be worth $212,000.

—The sturgeon fishermen along the New-Jersey coast have killed thousands of drumfish lately while going after the sturgeon.

PARADE OF THE POLICE

THE FIRST MADE BY THE FORCE IN TWO YEARS.

Crowds Watch the Marching of the Preservers of the Peace from the Battery to Madison Square—Hisses for Capts. Schmittberger and Creeden—Cheers for Chief Conlin—Praise from Mayor Strong, Gen. Miles, and Others.

The police force paraded yesterday for the first time in two years.

It was the first parade of the men since the present Commissioners came into office, as, owing to the disorganized condition of the department last year, the annual show was not given. It was

Grant and Andrews, and later on by Commissioner Parker.

Others on this stand were Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the United States Army, who was accompanied by Capt. Frank Michler of the Fifth Cavalry; Thomas C. Acton, who was rPesident of the Police Department in the draft riots of 1863, and to whom the credit of saving the City of New-York from the mob was largely due; Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Townsend, Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Coroner Hoeber, Smith E. Lane, James Oliver, Charities Commissioner Faure, Correction Commissioner Wright, United States Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, ex-United States Senator Manderson of Nebraska.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, De Lancey Nicoll, United States Marshal John H. McCarty, who years ago was a policeman and a detective at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Street Cleaning Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., George R. Bevans, and John R. Booth of Danbury, Conn., ex-Police Captain Mills, the first commander of the Broadway squad; State Senators John Raines of Canandaigua and Jacob A. Cantor of New-York, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; John Kenyon, Clerk of the State Senate; Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, Andrew H. Green, Gen. Emmons Clark, Judge James Fitzgerald, Dr. John T. Nagle, and Edward Bell.

With them were attachés of the Police Department, and the women folk and children and sweethearts of the paraders, all in gala attire and excited in anticipation of seeing those in whom they were interested at their best.

Mayor Strong took his place at the reviewing stand, "between the colors," just before 4 o'clock, with the Police Commissioners and Gen. Miles. Just then the head of the column was at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and presently came the handful of mounted police in deploying order, their noble horses a little skittish and disposed to show their fine points and test the ability of their riders to keep their seats.

Then came the bicycle corps of patrolmen, moving anxiously and wabblingly at a crawl. Each cycler had developed a typical "bike" face, but the corps looked smart in the uniform of blue caps, leggings, and frogged blue jacket.

But the spectators were looking for the commander of the five battalions and his staff, and as they came very spontaneous and hearty cheers and hand clappings greeted them. Then there were cheers for individuals.

It was to be expected that Chief Peter Conlin, being an old United States Army officer, would sit his steed to perfection, but no imagination had fully realized what a creditable feature he would be to the parade. Of course, the realization of the ambition of his life made the Chief buoyant and beaming, but he appeared to be a part of his splendid charger, and they made a very handsome equestrian picture. The Chief's salute to Mayor Strong was as correct as Gen. Miles's would have been, and it was a treat to see him rein his superb horse around after he passed the stand, and back it into position north of the reviewing point to watch the defile.

The Chief's mounted staff, led by Roundsman Wendal, who carried the Police Headquarters colors—which were presented to the force after the riots of 1871 by a committee, of which Henry S. Olcott, the Theosophist, was a member, and which bears the motto, "Faithful unto Death," followed, and received much attention. The staff was composed of the following: Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, chief of staff, and Acting Adjutant General; Capt. Thomas Killilea, Sergts. Richard Coffey, Robert I. Wallace, John J. Farrell, John J. Joyce, Charles J. Ryan, and George H. Havens, and Police Surgeon Marvin R. Palmer.

Of all the staff officers, Capt. Killilea, rehabilitated by acquittal on charges that were the outcome of the Lexow committee's investigation, was the most cordially received, and his name was shouted by hundreds of people. The disposition on the part of the crowds to hail other "brands snatched from the burning" was evinced when other reinstated officers passed. They were Capts. Cross, Devery, Donohue, and Price. The plaudits for Devery were vociferous, and Price, who was at the fag end of the parade, in command of the Tenth Company of the Fifth Battalion, received more applause than any other officer in the parade.

There was discrimination, however, in regard to Capts. Schmittberger and Creegan, both of whom gave information against their colleagues to the Lexow committee. When they reached the reviewing stand there were hisses, mingled with a cheer or two and cries of "squealers." The two Captains looked very uncomfortable. On the east stand about a dozen men and women had been provided with wooden rattles, which were sprung when Capt. Schmittberger passed, and the storm of hisses that this claque ruse evoked was deafening.

The Seventh Regiment Band followed the commander of the First Battalion, Inspector Moses W. Cortright, who sat his charger as if the saddle was an easy chair. He was a cavalry officer in the war of the rebellion. As every battalion was in admirable shape in every respect, all that can be said of the first was that it was not in appearance inferior or superior to the others, and the crowd finally became tired of applauding companies, because each passed the reviewing stand as creditably as the others. Capt. Donald Grant of the First Precinct, who, as "Admiral of the force," was conferred by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, led the first company of this battalion.

The band of the Eighth Regiment led the second battalion, commanded by the veteran Acting Inspector Walter L. Thompson, who was quite at his ease in the saddle. The Twelfth Regiment Band led the third battalion, commanded by Acting Inspector Nicholas Brooks, a very handsome personality on horseback, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band led the fourth battalion, commanded by Acting Inspector John M. O'Keefe, one of whose conspicuous features is his fierce mustache. He, too, sat his steed well.

When the fifth battalion appeared, led by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, chance or consummate horsemanship made Acting Inspector John McCullagh interesting to 20,000 spectators. He is a very Centaur, and rode a beautiful but very skittish charger. As it passed the Hotel Brunswick it developed a disposition to dance to the march music, then to curvet and caracole, and finally to chassé over the pavement. The rider, who is young and well favored, appeared to regard the pranks of his steed as mere ambling, looked ahead, made the salute in precise form as the charger was pirouetting in a very dizzy fashion and—there was an outburst of cheers at the manège exhibition.

With the battalions were details of police ambulances, and Commissioner Faure had stationed ambulances of the Charities Department near the grand stand, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Broadway, and Chambers Street and Broadway. None was called into service.

The parade ended with six platoons of mounted policemen on magnificent chestnut horses, under the command of Sergt. William A. Revell. There was not a bad rider or a poor horse among them, and the remark was made that, while excellence characterised every phase of the parade, the palm should be given to the mounted division.

The moment Sergt. Revell's command had passed the reviewing stand, Chief Conlin rode to the estrade and shouted to Mayor, who tersely, but very heartily, complimented the force and its head on the display it had made.

President Roosevelt followed with a warm encomium, and the bronzed face of the Chief reddened and his eyes glistened. Then Gen. Miles grasped Mr. Conlin's hand as he told him that the police force could not have made a more creditable appearance, and that New-York might well be proud of it.

The Mayor and Mr. Roosevelt then went away as they came, with a special and dashing police escort.

Thomas C. Acton was enthusiastic about the parade.

"I do not say, mind you," he remarked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that the turnout to-day was larger than the famous one of the Metropolitan Police force, but it was a grand and very satisfactory one. The men looked well and marched well. And I say this of the members of the force, that they are to-day what they have always been. Give them an order, and they will execute it. They have not deteriorated. They are of the same stuff that they always were.

"But the parade after the riots of 1863! It was a grand one, but we marched on the east side, just to show the rioters what killed the insurrection."

"It's the proudest moment of my life," said Chief Conlin, as he rode away.

Reception at the Collegiate School.

The class of '96 of the Collegiate School had a reception at the school in West Seventy-seventh Street last night. The graduates are Le Roy Brewster, Richard D. Knabe, Kenneth Mygatt, Joseph H. Norris, Maxwell V. E. Potter, Frederick S. Stafford, Goyn Talmage, and Ten Broeck M. Terhune. The school was brilliant in illumination and gay with its colors, yellow and blue. There were many visitors, friends and relatives of the graduates and pupils, among them Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brewster, Mrs. W. H. Stafford, Mrs. John D. Talmage, Mrs. C. F. Terhune, Mrs. Knabe, L. C. Mygatt, Head Master of the school, and Mrs. Mygatt; Trustees Robert Scheil and Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Elmendorf, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Benedict, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Von Bernuth, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Ollive, Mr. and Mrs. Radway, Dr. and Mrs. Cragin, and Mr. and Mrs. Easton. Late there was dancing.

MISUSE OF WATER FRONT

SHIPPING AT THIS PORT PLACED UNDER GREAT DISADVANTAGES.

Merchants Fear that Unless Some Remedy Shall Be Applied Commerce Will Be Turned Away—Policy of the City by Which Pier Leases Are Made Burdensome and Many Lines Are Denied Accommodation—Action Propsed.

"The enormous train of benefits which have and always will accrue to a great and attractive port would, in our opinion, amply compensate a city which could grant absolutely free accommodation to vessels plying on the ocean, but, in default of the present possible attainment of this condition, it is obvious that at least all unnecessary and avoidable burdens and obstacles should be removed."

The above is an extract from the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Harbor and Shipping, which was submitted to the chamber on May 7. That body will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, and the report of the committee and its suggestions for improving the dock facilities of the port will be acted upon.

The committee is composed of A. Foster Higgins, Vernon H. Brown, John H. Starin, and Samuel D. Coykendall. Its Chairman addressed a circular letter to the agents of all steamship lines plying to this port, asking them to state specifically the difficulties and burdens imposed by the system of dock management. Numerous replies were received, and upon three ills all the agents were agreed. The first set forth is a lack of wharves and docks; the second is that exorbitant charges are made for the use of such piers as do exist, and the third is the requirement that steamship lines shall build their own sheds or coverings of the piers at their own expense, and which are required to revert to the city at the expiration of the lease, without compensation, making just as much additional cost to be charged off each year, as additional rent paid for the pier.

One of the letters was addressed to Mr. William P. Clyde, who replied as follows:

I would say that the fundamental difficulty in connection with our dockage and wharfage facilities is that, notwithstanding the City of New-York is encircled by miles upon miles of water front, the greater part of which is to-day practically unutilized, I am unable at any price either to lease, purchase, or build wharves suitable as to location and size for the proper transaction of my business.

This extraordinary situation is due solely to the fact that the city by its present scheme of water-front improvement, has rendered it impossible for private enterprise to furnish the facilities for which our commerce is suffering, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the city itself could possibly, under present conditions, supply these facilities for years to come. To be more specific, the city several years ago inaugurated a scheme of water-front improvement based on the following principles:

First—It claimed to have always owned all land under water, and everything else connected with the water front except the right to collect wharfage and cranage at certain places, which had, from time to time in the remote past, been granted to individuals.

Second—That it was the purpose of the city as rapidly as possible, by condemnation proceedings or otherwise, to acquire all such rights of wharfage and cranage.

This obviously placed the individual owners in a position where, in the first place, if they wanted to enlarge and improve their wharves, they could only do so by encroaching upon land under water claimed by the city, and for which the city now demands a high rental; and, in the second place, there was no inducement to make such improvements, and the fact that it was the avowed purpose of the city to itself acquire all the water front property made it impossible to tell what day condemnation proceedings might be begun by the city, and any business for which the wharf might be in use interrupted or perhaps driven away altogether. The result, as might have been anticipated, has been to give the city a monopoly of the business of supplying wharfage facilities to our commerce.

Let us now see what the effect of this monopoly has been. On the East River there is not one first-class modern wharf available for ocean-going steamships, companies, and there are only five ocean-going steamship companies situated on the East River. On the North River there are fourteen ocean-going steamship companies, which are, it is true, provided with comparatively modern and suitable wharves; but there are also in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City over twenty other regular ocean-going steamship lines, most, if not all of which would prefer to do their business in New-York if they could, and not one of these, nor any new line, can secure suitable wharves in New-York.

The most desirable portion of the water front of the city is that lying between the Battery and Gansevoort Street, on the North River, a distance of about two and one-half miles. Thirteen out of the fourteen ocean-going steamship lines on the North River are situated in this section, and I think I may safely say that all the ocean-going steamship lines of the port would prefer to be situated there. This is also the section to which the city's water front improvement operations have almost exclusively been confined, and yet, as the records of the Dock Department show, only 27.08 per cent. of this most desirable part of the water front is now occupied or available for ocean steamships.

Another result of driving private enterprise out of the wharfage business, and the city's failure to fill the vacancy thus created, has been the enormous increase in the rentals obtained for wharves in all localities that are at all desirable. After a steamship line has occupied a given wharf for a certain length of time, and has established a business on that wharf, the wharf becomes an actual part of the business; and to lose it, unless an equally desirable one could be obtained elsewhere, would, in many cases, mean the destruction of the business; consequently, whenever the lease of a steamship company's wharf expires that company, as a rule, must obtain a renewal of it any cost. With over twenty steamship lines in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City, most or all of which would prefer wharves in New-York, and with many of the steamship lines already situated in New-York desirous of bettering their locations and increasing their facilities, and with the supply of wharves in New-York absolutely limited to those furnished by the city, all of which are already occupied, it is obvious that the city can exact from the unfortunate steamship company whose lease may expire in consideration of granting a renewal of said lease, practically any rental that it chooses to ask.

And yet in spite of these unreasonable and burdensome exactions by the city, I and many other steamship owners do not to-day complain so much about the size of the rentals we have to pay as because the city is unable to furnish us at any price the wharf facilities we require.

The committee concludes its report with the opinion that the complaints are well founded; that such a state of affairs is attended with effects seriously threatening the welfare and supremacy of the city, as it will inevitably result in driving commerce from this city to other, even if inferior, localities; that it is the duty of the city promptly to remedy these evils, and that the city should seek to afford the lowest practicable rates to shipping for the use of its piers and wharves compatible with avoiding actual loss or outlay by the city, and that it will be wisdom and justice to this important interest to borrow and expend large sums of money in the speedy creation of many new piers suited to the wants of modern shipping.

NEGROES LYNCHED IN THE STREET.

One Taken from a Courtroom and the Other from a Jail.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 1.—Two negroes were hanged to a tree in the middle of Broad Street, the main business thoroughfare of this city, and riddled with bullets by an infuriated mob, at 10 o'clock this morning. They were James Slayton and Will Miles.

Slayton assaulted Mrs. Howard Bryan, a respectable white woman, last Thursday. He was taken to the Superior Court room to-day for trial. A jury was being empaneled, when a mob rushed up the steps into the courtroom, yelling and branishing rifles and pistols, seized the terrified man, threw a rope around his neck, and dragged him a hundred yards down Broad Street, riddling his body with bullets at every step. The body was then swung up to a tree, and left dangling there. The crowd then went to the jail after Will Miles, another negro, who in the night time, about two years ago, attempted an assault on Mrs. Albright, a white woman of this city. The jailer pleaded with the mob, but to no avail, and Miles was quickly swung up, and his body riddled with a hundred bullets.

Miles had been tried and convicted twice, and his case had been twice sent back by the Supreme Court on technicalities for a new trial. His last trial resulted in a mistrial, and he was in jail awaiting a fourth trial.

Movements of Our Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The cruiser San Francisco left Messina, Italy, Saturday, for Meraine, Syria, to resume her duty of looking after the safety of American missionaries.

The training ship Alliance arrived at Norfolk and the gunboat Machias reached Kobe, Japan, yesterday.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Abraham B. Tappen.

Abraham B. Tappen, ex-Assemblyman, ex-Supreme Court Justice, ex-Park Commissioner, and at one time Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, died yesterday, at his home, 533 King's Bridge Road, Fordham, of paralysis, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Tappen was born in New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, in 1823. He was educated at the public schools, and then began the study of the law. Soon after admission to the bar he entered political life, and was active in the Presidential campaign of 1848. His first office was received ten years later, when he was sent to the State Legislature. In 1861, running on the Union War ticket, he was made Inspector of State Prisons.

He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and the next year he was chosen to a seat on the Supreme Court bench, from the Second Judicial District. He served the full term of fourteen years, and then went back to the practice of law.

Mr. Tappen lived for more than twenty-five years in Fordham, and was for the greater part of the time the Tammany leader of the district. He was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and several years ago he succeeded ex-Sheriff James Flack as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society. After the death of Waldo Hutchins, then a Park Commissioner, Mr. Tappen was appointed to the vacant position by Mayor Hugh J. Grant. This was on April 21, 1891, and Mr. Hutchins's term expired May 1, at which date Mayor Grant reappointed Mr. Tappen for the full term of five years. His term was cut short, in January, 1895, by Mayor Strong, who removed him from office. After that Mr. Tappen took little part in public life. He was formerly associated in the practice of law with Abel Cook.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon, at his late residence. He will be buried Thursday, in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Henry Allen Underwood.

Henry Allen Underwood, who was at one time a prominent figure in financial circles, died suddenly of heart failure, Sunday morning last, at his residence, 411 Fourth Avenue. Mr. Underwood was born in Boston, in 1823. He married Jane Hunnewell; a sister of the Boston millionaire, Hollis Hunnewell. Upon attaining his majority he entered the banking house of his father, John A. Underwood, as a partner, with offices at 18 Exchange Place, in this city. He became a member of the Board of Brokers and of the Gold Board, and for many years was prominent in financial affairs. The firm of John A. Underwood & Son was one of those which went down during the panic of 1873, and shortly after, upon the death of his father, Mr. Underwood, broken in health, gave up business altogether and removed to Colorado for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Underwood had made his home in this city of late years, and had been deeply interested in church and mission work. He was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John Hall is pastor. He was a Princeton man, and a member of the class in which were the Rev. Dr. Hodges, the Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, and the Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn.

Mr. Underwood leaves a wife and two sons, Walker Allen Underwood, a lawyer, and Allen Underwood, a grain merchant of this city.

Funeral services will be held at Romeyn Chapel, 420 East Fourteenth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening, during the expressed desire, as that has been the scene of much of the mission work. The burial will be in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

The Rev. William Daniel Thompson.

The Rev. William Daniel Thompson, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Chester, died in that village yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Thompson had preached but twice in Port Chester. He went there after the Conference, April 15. He was unwell when he arrived, and four weeks ago became seriously ill from typhoid fever.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson had been a member of the New-York Conference over twenty years. He had been pastor of the Tabernacle at Greenpoint, and of the First Place and Central Methodist Churches, in Brooklyn. He had also served at West Farms, New-Rochelle, Westville, and other places. Wherever he went he served the full term allowed by the rules of the Methodist Church.

He was fifty years old. He was born and educated in England, and was always known as a thorough student. He leaves a wife and three children. He was a member of the Kings County Council, Royal Arcanum. The funeral services will be held Thursday at the Summerfield Church.

Harvey E. Talmage.

Harvey E. Talmage died at his home, 138 Kent Street, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was eighty-one years old, and was born at Bath, N. Y. He was a Trustee of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Vice President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, and Treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Manhattan Avenue. He was a member of Olive Leaf Lodge, I. O. O. F. He leaves a wife.

Years ago, while on a whaling voyage, he was caught in the line just as a whale had been struck. He fell overboard, and when he was taken on board it was believed that he was dead. After his body had been prepared for burial, and just as it was about to be tossed into the water, he recovered consciousness. He suffered from the shock for years.

Henry D. Birdsall.

Henry D. Birdsall, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer, died at his home, 150 Taylor Street, that city, Sunday. He was a native of Otsego County, this State; was born in 1827, was graduated from Franklin College, and settled in the Eastern District of Brooklyn in 1851. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

—Capt. Robert Colfax Avery Ward, the oldest resident of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday. He was ninety-three years old, and had lived in Hackensack since 1827. He was born in Campgaw, N. J., Feb. 27, 1803. His father was Peter Ward, Brigade Major under Gen. William Colfax in the war of 1812. Major Ward married a niece of the General, and cousin of Schuyler Colfax, a Vice President of the United States. Capt. Ward early in his life became interested in the transportation of lumber from the South to New-York, and continued in that business until the outbreak of the war. He then gave up the sea, and began breeding fast horses. He insisted on "breaking" all his own colts, and did so until he was ninety years old. Then he was injured by one, and afterward never touched a horse.

—C. Arnold, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, died yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He formerly was a member of the firm of Arnold & Co., which conducted the oldest chain manufacturing establishment and lumber yard in the Hudson River Valley. He was one of the first Aldermen of Poughkeepsie, and had served as chief engineer of the Fire Department.

—Mrs. Emily Rubsam, widow of Joseph Rubsam, the wealthy Staten Island brewer, died yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness at her home on Boyd Hill, Stapleton, S. I. Mrs. Rubsam was about fifty years old. She leaves no children, except a daughter which had been adopted by her husband. Mrs. Rubsam leaves an estate of over $100,000.

—John W. O'Reilly, one of the best-known physicians of Morristown, N. J., died yesterday. Nervous prostration following overwork and study caused death. He was forty-five years old.

—Samuel Barclay, a member of the Produce Exchange, but not in active business there, died Sunday, at 3 Sands Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years old.

—Mrs. Camilla Sours, widow of Charles Sours, died Sunday at her home in West Chester Avenue, Port Chester. Mrs. Sours was a sister of Mrs. J. N. Wilcox.

—Ex-Village Superintendent Thomas Elridge died at Saratoga yesterday after a brief illness. He was seventy years of age.

HER TREATIES VIOLATED

TURKEY WAS UNDER PLEDGE TO PROTECT THE ARMENIANS.

She Has Broken Her Pledge, and Allowed Them to be Tortured and Murdered—Christian Europe Has Taken No Proper Steps to Interfere—More Samples of the Way in Which Innocent Men and Women Have Been Killed.

While the rulers, prelates, and diplomats of so-called "Christian" Europe live in lavish luxury, with wealth and power untold at their control; while the coronation of the Czar of all the Russias as head of Church and State went on at almost countless cost, the truest followers of the faith are being trampled in the dust, surrounded by starvation and despair, instead of riches and splendor, amid cries of anguish and agony, instead of anthems and hallelujahs, destruction, desolation, and death instead of honor, glory, and power, while the martyr's crown of thorns instead of the jeweled coronet of earth is being pressed upon their bleeding brows, and all the rulers, prelates, and diplomats of "Christendom" look calmly on.

If God is just and the Word is true, the doom of the damned awaits the individual, both in Church and State, who drives or deserts his children to destruction, when the King of kings in all the glory of heaven shall declare: "Inasmuch as ye did it (or 'did it not') to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did (or 'did it not') unto me." "Depart from me, ye cursed."

An Armenian in Trebizond, trying to get food for his sick wife and family, was surrounded by a raging crowd and stricken down. Pleading for mercy, they tantalized him with mock kindness for a while, till, tired of their fun, they tied his feet together and taunted him.

With pretended tenderness, they chopped off one hand as they assured him of mercy in jest, slapping his face with the bloody wrist and forcing it between his quivering lips. They then hacked off his other hand and ordered him to make the sign of the cross with the bleeding stumps, and offered him pen and paper to write to his wife upon. Some one then tore off his ears and thrust them between his lips, then flung them into his face. Then they proceeded to knock out his teeth, and cut out his tongue, jokingly remarking, "He will never blaspheme again!" Then they gouged out one eye at a time, cut off his feet, and in the intoxication of furious fanaticism these Mohammedans, exhausted their ingenuity in excruciating tortures before some one cut his throat to send his soul to "damnation" as they declared.

In Erzeroum an Armenian father, fearing for his children, playing in the street, tried to rescue them, but was borne down by the mob, and pleading for mercy, was mockingly promised it by the ringleader.

He was then stripped, and a piece of flesh cut from his body and offered at auction as "Dog's meat!" "Dirt cheap!" to the delight of the crowd, and as he writhed in agony, some one poured vinegar and acid into his gaping wounds.

While he piteously pleaded and prayed to be put out of his misery, two little boys came running to him, the elder crying, "Father! Father! save me!" any the account." "No one shall be compelled to change their religion."

"It shall be lawful for foreigners to possess landed property in my domains, conforming themselves to the laws and police regulations, and having the same charges as the native inhabitants." "The taxes are to be levied under the same denomination, from all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of class or religion."

Under this treaty, robbery, outrage, and massacre had known no limit. Millions of helpless beings had been at the mercy of fiends incarnate.

To grasp the true grievousness of the situation we must take into consideration the fact that these people have inherited this land nearly, if not quite, from the days of the flood, when, according to the Biblical account, the ark rested on Ararat, the central mountain of Armenia, they being the direct descendants of Japhet, and, therefore, belonging to the Caucasian family, and so akin, both by blood and belief, to the great Christian nations of the earth.

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The tides of heathenism and Mohammedan fanaticism have broken against and gone over it, but it still stands, storm-swept, blood-stained, the home of the martyrs and the truth, to-day. Before Mohammed was born, Turk or Tartar dreamed of, it fought the battles of the truth and turned back the tide of dark superstition which threatened to overrun the Western World.

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THOUSANDS OF WOMEN.

How Many Suffer in Silence and Miss the Happiness They Might Easily Obtain.

There are thousands of women, married and unmarried, to whom life is full of sorrow and sadness. Instead of feeling light-hearted and happy, they find a dreary monotony in existence. Do you know why? It is because they suffer from cares that break down the health, and from tired, miserable feelings, that steal away youth and beauty. No wonder they feel unhappy! But there is fortunately a way for these weak, sickly women to regain lost health and strength, as can be seen by the following opinions of some ladies who speak from personal experience:

Miss Anna Maxey, of South Solon, O., says: "I suffered from nervous prostration, indigestion and sleeplessness following a spell of sickness, until my life was despaired of. I took the best tonics my physician prescribed without receiving the least benefit. Finally, he advised me to try a course of Duffy's pure malt whiskey. I did so, and am now able to sleep well and am rapidly gaining strength."

Mrs. L. C. Miller, 624 N. 23d St., Philadelphia, says: "I used to suffer very much from weakness and debility, but I now use Duffy's pure malt whiskey and keep up my health. By taking it, I find that my appetite is better, I sleep well and do not have that tired, weary feeling I formerly experienced. It is certainly the best thing I ever tried."

Thousands of ladies have passed through a similar experience, and have testified to the same effect. They have also found out that the best thing to take for this purpose is Duffy's pure malt whiskey, because it is unequalled for its restorative powers. There is nothing like it for driving away blue, despondent feelings, and making weak, sickly people strong, healthy and well.

Armenians have been untold, Mohammedan madness knowing no bounds of lawlessness; robbery, plunder, rapine, outrage, murder, torture, and death being the rule of the Turk, till finally extermination seemed determined upon, when a thrill of horror aroused Christendom, and the world awoke to the fact that a nineteenth century Mohammedan was the most abominable barbarian the world had ever known.

The reign of horrors under these two treaties is too terrible really to describe. Not less than 100,000 human beings at the least having been unmercifully massacred, to say nothing of the untold sufferings of all these years of outrage, robbery, and persecution, while during the last Winter alone at least half a million homeless, naked, starving, diseased, freezing, despairing, dying women and children martyrs were left shelterless, foodless, and friendless, but for the pitiful pittance afforded a few of them from foreign relief.

To break the record of barbarity for all the ages and to cap the climax of demoniacal madness which has culminated in this closing decade of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, the detestable Turk undertook to steal or destroy the relief sent and shelter afforded by foreign aid to these helpless victims of Mohammedan diabolism. For this alone, leaving out of account all the robbery, outrage, torture, and massacres of all these ages, he has forfeited his right to desecrate the earth any longer by his execrable existence.

In 1856, after the close of the Crimean war, the following firman of the Sultan was attached to it, and became a part of "The Treaty of Paris" between Turkey and the powers of Europe: "My Sublime Porte will take energetic measures to insure to each sect, whatever be the number of its adherents, entire freedom in the exercise of its religion. Every distinction or designation tending to make any class whatever of the subjects of my empire inferior to another on account of their religion, language, or race, shall be forever effaced from the administration protocol."

"As all forms of religion are and shall be freely professed in my domains, no subject of my empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall he in any way annoyed on this account."

"It shall be lawful for foreigners to possess landed property in my domains, conforming themselves to the laws and police regulations, and having the same charges as the native inhabitants." "The taxes are to be levied under the same denomination, from all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of class or religion."

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PREPARING TO ADJOURN

Continued from Page 1.

longs to soldier widowhood, she certainly ought not, on the death of her second husband, to be allowed to claim that she is again the soldier's widow.

The messages returning House bills were as follows:

I herewith return without approval House bill entitled, "An act

Keep's Colored Shirts.

Good form means adherence to tasteful customs. Good form in business shirts means the wearing of Keep's Colored Shirts. Quiet patterns—patterns more pronounced. Made of Madras and Percale. Cut to fit and sewed to stay. Collars attached or detached, sleeves of different lengths. $1.50 to $2.50. "Money back." Booklet free.

Keep Mfg. Company,
Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RECEIVERS.

The Form of Certificates to be Issued by Them Approved.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Judge Goff, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day signed an order approving the form of receivers' certificates to be issued by Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio

The Belmont Cup,
The Handsome Bit of Silver to be Raced For This Afternoon.

system. The receivers reported that the five-million-dollar loan will be redeemable June 1, 1897, or any interest day thereafter, on thirty days' notice by advertisement in New-York papers. The certificates will be placed at par with New-York and foreign banking houses. They are the first and paramount lien on the entire assets of the road after operating expenses and court costs are deducted.

Judges Goff and Morris have signed an order upon petition of Receivers Cowen and Murray allowing them a salary of $2,300 a month each, payable monthly, to date from Feb. 29, 1896, the date of their appointment. Provision is made for any party to the cause to move for a modification of this order on giving ten days' notice to the receivers.

The Railroad Commissioners.

ALBANY, June 1.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will hold a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce in New-York City to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., when hearings will be given on applications of two Long Island electric railroads for authority to construct their lines. The proposed new roads are the Patchogue and Port Jefferson Traction Company and the Great Neck and Port Washington Electric Railroad.

JUMPED FROM THE WINDOW.

Suicide of an Old Italian Despondent from Long Illness.

Egido Asselta, an aged Italian, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a window of the flat he occupied on the second floor of 74 Second Avenue. Asselta was prosperous once, and reared a family of eleven children near Naples. Having lost most of his property, he decided to come to America. For two years he had suffered from heart disease and asthma, and was so helpless that he had to be moved from one room to another. His condition so preyed on his mind that a few weeks ago he wanted to get a pistol so that he could kill himself. Since then a careful watch had been kept on him.

He found an opportunity to carry out his determination yesterday morning. He asked to be moved to a window that opens on a wide airshaft, and then requested that the window be opened.

"Now, get me a cup of coffee," he said to the son who was guarding him. The son called to his mother to get it, but as she was busy he left his father alone for a minute while he went into another room. While he was gone the old man threw himself from the window. Asselta's eldest son is forty-three years old, and the youngest sixteen. One son is a doctor, another keeps a drug store, while a third is engaged in the real estate business.

Emil Loeber Kills Himself.

Emil Loeber, sixty-five years old, who lived in the rear house at 346 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, killed himself yesterday by taking carbolic acid and hanging. He was a machinist, and was out of work.

NO REPLY FROM MR. SHEEHAN.

Nothing to Say in Answer to Mr. Purroy's Statement.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany Hall, returned yesterday from his visit to Buffalo. His attention was called to the reflections cast on his management of Tammany by County Clerk Henry D. Purroy on his return from Europe last week. Mr. Sheehan said he had nothing whatever to say on the subject.

Mr. Purroy was at his office in the Court House yesterday. He said in an interview that Mr. Croker, if invited, would probably come back to take part in the campaign if a sound-money Democrat is nominated, and he intimated that under certain circumstances Mr. Croker might come home in time to be a delegate to Chicago.

It has been known ever since Mr. Croker went to England that he would return in time to take part in the campaign this Fall, and several friends of his insist that he has no idea of being a delegate to Chicago.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—By direction of the President, Capt. James Ulic, Second Infantry, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability.

Flint's Fine Furnjture.
Made for the Queen of the Country Home.
Factory Prices.

HANDSPRING OR HASTINGS

THE QUESTION OF SUPERIORITY TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY.

A Great Race for the Belmont Stakes Expected This Afternoon—Both Horses Are in Prime Condition—The Massive Silver Cup Presented by August Belmont Which Will Go to the Winner—Five Other Races to be Decided.

The very successful meeting of the Westchester Racing Association will be brought to a close this afternoon at Morris Park. Though there are six races on the card, interest will centre in the fourth event, which is the race for the Belmont Stakes and Cup, one of the greatest racing events of the year since its institution thirty years ago. The stake is worth $4,000 to the winner, besides the possession of the Belmont Cup, worth $1,000, which is offered by Mr. August Belmont, son of the grand sportsman in whose honor the stake was named, and who is Chairman of The Jockey Club and of the State Racing Commission.

Handspring and Hastings are to meet in the race, the former conceding three pounds to the latter by reason of his victory in the Withers Stake, run earlier in the season. Both horses are in prime condition, Handspring having reached the track from Gravesend yesterday afternoon after his good trial at the Gravesend track on Sunday afternoon, when he ran a mile and a quarter in a trifle better than 2:13. Immediately after the race for the Belmont, he will be taken by boat to the Gravesend track, reaching there in the early evening, so as to have a good rest before the Brooklyn Handicap on Thursday, in which it is now expected to start him.

All these plans for Handspring are made on Mr. Dwyer's assumption that he will defeat Hastings easily this afternoon. Whether he will do that remains to be seen, and the partisans of Hastings are as confident that the son of Spendthrift will win as are Mr. Dwyer and his friends over the certainty of Handspring's success. At all events there will be a grand race between the pair in all probability, unless Hastings is inclined to "go slow," as he seemed to be in the run for the Toboggan Handicap on Saturday. The only starters against this pair will be Del Paso and Hamilton of the Marcus Daly string, and but one of these will probably start.

The cup which will go to the winner, a picture of which is given herewith, was designed and made by Tiffany & Co. It is one of the handsomest racing trophies ever given in this country, standing 27 inches in height and weighing 350 ounces. The design is intended to show some little sentiment in connection with the development of the thoroughbred, and the three horses supporting the bowl, which is in the shape of an acorn, are the original sources of the thoroughbred family—Matchem, Herod, and Eclipse. The horse shown on the top of the cup is Fenian, which won the stake for Mr. Belmont, Sr., in 1869. The inscription running around the body of the cup reads: "Fenian, Winner of the Belmont Stakes. 1869."

The oak leaves and acorns employed as a strong decoration represent, around the top border, the horses in the present racing field; the growth of leaves and fallen acorns around the trunk of the tree proper show the support given to all this construction, and at the base a mass of acorns, some shells without the kernels, represent the older brood mares and stallions that have shown their services. All this rehearses again the powerful story, "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

The entries for the several races of the day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile, handicap—Glenmoyne, 117 pounds; Premier, 113; Kennel, 112; Aurelian, 107; Intermission, 106; Cassette, 100; Dutch Skater, 97; Mrs. Stuart, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for three-year-olds—Zanone, 109 pounds; Titmouse and Abuse, 103 each; Outgalop, 102; Cassette and Lady Greenway, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, the Frivolity Stakes, for two-year-olds—Successful, 110 pounds; Gold Dream, Kittie B. II., Leonore, Cockernony, Naughty Girl, Clymena, Courtship, II., Winged Foot, Euphemia L., and Loyeletta, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths, the Belmont Stakes—Handspring, 125 pounds; Hastings, 122; Del Paso II., 112; Hamilton II., 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds—Azure and Eldolin, 118 pounds each; Tempesta, 115; Salvado, Stackelberg, and St. Bartholomew, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile—Mirage, 110 pounds; Ed Kearney, 100; Paladin, 99; The Swain, 98; Corn Cob, Eclipse, and Buckrene, 96 each; Sue Kittie, 93; Pitfall, 92; Prig, 91; Chugnut, 76.

ENGLAND'S GREAT RACE.

Probable Starters for the Derby and the Odds Against Them.

LONDON, June 1.—The following horses will probably start in the race for the Derby Stakes which is to be run at Epsom on Wednesday:

Leopold de Rothschild's br. c. St. Frusquin, by St. Simon-Isabel; the Prince of Wales's b. c. Persimmon, by St. Simon-Perdita II.; W. G. Stevens's br. c. Teufel, by Despair-Clootie; Duke of Westminster's b. c. Regret, by Sheen-Farewell; Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. Gulistan, by Brag-Guinevra; H. E. Beddington's blk. c. Earwig, by Hampton-Wriggle; J. H. Platt's br. c. Bradwardine, by Beraldine-Monte Rosa; H. A. Harrison's br. c. Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery-Empress Maud; T. Phillips's b. c. Bay Ronald, by Hampton-Black Duchess; John Wallace's b. c. Spook, by Oberon-Lady Lothian; Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. c. Yorker, by Saraband-Princess Arena, and Y. R. Graham's b. c. Merriston, by Pioneer-Tenax.

The betting to-day was 8 to 11 against St. Frusquin, 4 to 1 against Persimmon, 10 to 1 against Teufel, 12 to 1 against Regret, 20 to 1 against Gulistan, 25 to 1 against Earwig, 33 to 1 against Bradwardine, 40 to 1 against Knight of the Thistle, 50 to 1 against Bay Ronald, 66 to 1 against Spook, and 100 to 1 against Yorker and Merchiston.

TO TROT AT FLEETWOOD.

Trotters and Pacers to Try Conclusions at the Old Track To-day.

There will be no lack of material for good sport at the Spring trotting meeting which begins at Fleetwood Park this afternoon. With the big lot of entries in the slow classes that closed in March is an unusually large list in the faster events, made up this month. Quite a number of the young trotters originally nominated for the 3:00 class have been kept in, so that the field in the first race promises to be a large one. The pacers also muster strong in the 2:20 class, very few scratches having been made yesterday.

The track has been carefully prepared, and there has been enough rain during the last week to make the footing lively. The likely starters are as follows:

3:00 CLASS—TROTTING—PURSE $1,000.

Ellavola, b. m., by Antevolo-Ella Medium; Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner-Tricotrin; Highland Boy, ch. g.; Evelyn, b. m., by Commoneer-Emulation; Page, b. g., by Polonius-Dubois Mare; Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime-Bell; Forrest B., ch. g.; Arigal, b. m., by Aristotle-Annie Stevens; Kate McCracken, b. m., by Red Cedar-Maggie; Kitty Calvert, ch. m., by St. Just-Kitty; Wyncdoe Maid, ch. f., by Code, dam by Orange County; Maud Karr, br. m., by Magic Wilkes, dam by Administrator; Princess Nutwood, b. m., by King Nutwood-Mattie Windsor.

2:20 CLASS—PACING—PURSE $500.

Maud B., buck. m., by King Legacy-Zephyr; Phillis Wilkes, b. m., by Belmont Wilkes-Jessie H.; Adela, b. m., by Wilton-Addie De; Victor, gr. g., by Pilot Medium, dam by Greenback; Avis, gr. m., by Gen. Wilkes-White Jewell; United States Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble-Stell Storms; Monopole, ch. g.; Smilax, ch. m., by Sidney-Ivy; Daisy B., b. m., by Belton, dam by Sherman Morgan; Findley, blk. g., by Corbin's Bashaw; Intone, b. g., by Chimes-Caprice; Niano, b. m., by Damo-Miss Freeman; Lilly M., b. m., by Hartford; Hi Noon, b. h., by Duncan-Garnett; Manson E., b. g., by Tattler, Jr., dam by Barney C.; Rose, b. m., by Delineator-Lottie.

Carriage Horses Sell Cheaply.

Bargains were abundant at the American Horse Exchange yesterday. The Meadowbrook Stock Farm, situated in Louden County, Va., sent twenty-four head of carriage and saddle stock, but they did not seem to strike the fancy of the critics, and sold cheaply. Dealers snapped up all the good things at their own figures.

There will be more lively bidding this afternoon, when Joseph E. Widener's collection of twenty-five show horses are up. Andrews & McDonald of North Fairfield, Ohio, follow with eighteen head, including seven pairs, all clever actors.

Following are some of the best prices obtained yesterday:

Major, gr. g., 1891, 16 hands, and General, ro. g., 1890, 16.1 hands; J. F. Baxter, New-York City $200

Chimes, ro. g., 1889, 15.3 hands, and Lady Belle, gr. m., 1890, 15.3 hands; C. H. Booth, New-York City 190

Unnamed pair black geldings, 1890; Le Grand C. Tibbets, Troy, N. Y. 400

Lady Sherman, blk. m., 1891, 15.1 hands, and Countess, blk. m., 1890, 15.2 hands; J. English, Jr., Paterson, N. J. 250

Don, b.g., 1890, 15.3 hands, and Pedro, b. g., 1889, 15.3 hands, (Cleveland bays;) B. L. Cassidy, New-York City 200

Fear and Favor, ch. gs., 1889, 15.3 hands; J. F. Gibson 245

BOTH LOCAL CLUBS WON.

New-York Defeated Chicago and Brooklyn Beat St. Louis.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 15; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 6.
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 14; Louisville, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	23	13	.639
Cleveland	20	12	.625
Cincinnati	23	14	.622
Boston	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	22	15	.595
Pittsburg	18	15	.545
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
Washington	17	18	.486
Chicago	18	20	.474
New-York	15	21	.417
St. Louis	11	25	.306
Louisville	8	28	.222

It was the Chicago team that showed how baseball should not be played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. To what a strait the once famous White Stockings have come was shown by the fact that they had Pfeffer, who was recently released from the New-York club as too poor timber for it, playing on second base. Anson had engaged him in the morning to play with the Chicago aggregation.

The New-York players fielded smartly, batted hard, and sometimes safely, and generally played a snappy game, for them.

Safe hits for three bases by Farrell and H. Davis and a single by Clark gave the New-Yorks a couple of runs in the second inning. Clark got his first in the fourth inning because he was hit by a pitched ball, and was safe on second through an error by Anson. Then H. Davis hit to centre, and as the ball bounded past Lange, made the circuit, and two runs more were scored. G. Davis was given a base on balls in the fifth inning, and scored through a succession of errors. A batch of errors, good running by Gleason and Tiernan and singles by Gleason, Clark, Doheny, and Van Haltren yielded New-York five runs in the eighth inning.

Chicago scored single runs in three different innings. Bases on balls secured by Kittridge, Dahlen, and Lange and Ryan's grounder to third, which Kittridge threw home, gave the visitors their first run in the third inning. A bad throw by Doheny of Anson's "bunt," good base running by the veteran, and a safe hit by Friend gave Chicago another run. Their third and last was made in the sixth inning on a safe hit by Anson, the outs of Pfeffer and Friend, on each of which the actor-player advanced a base, and a hit by Kittridge.

The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
G.Davis, 3b.	2	0	1	3	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	5	0
Farrell, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Clark, 1b.	3	2	13	1	0
H. Davis, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Total	10	9	27	12	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everett, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Lange, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
Decker, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b.	2	3	9	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Friend, p.	0	1	1	0	2
Kitt'dge, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Total	3	7	24	9	5

New-York ..... 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 5 ..—10
Chicago ..... 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0— 3

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Anson. Three-base hits—Anson and H. Davis. Home run—H. Davis. First base on balls—By Doheny, 5; by Friend, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Double plays—Clark and Farrell; Anson, unassisted. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Friend, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 4; Chicago, 8. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

BROOKLYNS PLAYED BALL.

The Great Breitenstein Proved an Easy Mark for Their Batsmen.

The Brooklyn ball players had their batting clothes on yesterday afternoon, and, in spite of the fact that St. Louis had its star pitcher in the box, the boys over the bridge had no trouble in driving the ball wherever they chose. Abbey, on the other hand, proved to be a puzzle to the visitors, and they had a hard time trying to solve the mystery of his curves and in-shoots.

If the Brooklyn players keep up the gait they set yesterday, they should make a rapid climb up into the first division. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	4	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
L'ch'te, 1b.	1	2	8	3	0
C'coran, ss.	1	1	3	2	1
Shindle, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0
M'Carthy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0
Grim, c.	2	3	6	0	0
Abbey, p.	3	3	2	0	0
Total	15	19	27	9	2

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dowd, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1
Douglas, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Myers, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
M'Farl'd, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Br't'stein, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	2	3	24	11	4

Brooklyn ..... 3 2 0 0 2 0 4 4 ..—15
St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 9. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Abbey, 2; off Breitenstein, 4. Struck out—By Abbey, 5; by Breitenstein, 1. Home run—McCarthy. Three-base hits—Grim, Abbey, Griffin, and Shindle. Two-base hits—Lachance, McCarthy, and Grim. Stolen bases—Griffin, Lachance, Corcoran, McCarthy, Myers, McFarland, and Shoch. Double plays—Cross and Myers; Corcoran and Lachance. Passed ball—McFarland. Wild pitch—Breitenstein. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia ..... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 0—8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Fisher and Vaughn.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore ..... 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 4 x—9
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 0 1—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 8. Batteries—Esper, Robinson, and Clarkson; Foreman and Sugden.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—5
Cleveland ..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Cuppy and Zimmer.

AT BOSTON.

Boston ..... 0 0 2 1 4 4 3 0 x—14
Louisville ..... 0 3 0 0 0 5 0 1 2—11

Base hits—Boston, 13; Louisville, 13. Errors—Boston, 6; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Stivetts, Ganzel, and Tenney; Smith and Miller.

Metropolitans, 8; Newarks, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—The best fielding game ever witnessed here took place this afternoon. Newark had the best end of it until the eighth inning, when the Metropolitans found Lloyd's curves and pounded the ball all over the field. Errors by Newark in this inning clinched the defeat. The score:

Newark ..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3
Metropolitans ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 ..—8

Base hits—Newark, 6; Metropolitans, 14. Errors—Newark, 5; Metropolitans, 3. Batteries—Lloyd and Rothfuss; Flynn and Foster.

Wilmington, 8; New-Haven, 5.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1.—Wilmington easily defeated the New-Haven team this afternoon. The score:

Wilmington ..... 1 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 1—8
New-Haven ..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—5

Base hits—Wilmington, 15; New-Haven, 7. Errors—Wilmington, 3, New-Haven, 4. Batteries—Amole and Wise; Mackey and Hodge.

Paterson, 5; Hartford, 6.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—The Patersons had an easy victory over the Hartfords here to-day, the visitors only getting two hits off McMacklin. Scharf played a good game for the visitors, making some phenomenal stops. The score:

Paterson ..... 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—5
Hartford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Paterson, 10; Hartford, 2. Errors—Paterson, 0; Hartford, 1. Batteries—McMackin and Elton; Seeds and A. Smith.

Brown, 32; Dartmouth, 4.

HANOVER, N. H., June 1.—Brown's ball players administered a crushing defeat to the Dartmouth players here to-day, the Providence boys driving Patri, the pony pitcher, out of the box after scoring 20 runs in three innings. The score:

Brown ..... 8 1 13 3 0 1 1 5 ..—32
Dartmouth ..... 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0— 4

Base hits—Brown, 29; Dartmouth, 4. Errors—Brown, 6; Dartmouth, 7. Battteries—Miller and Dunne; Patri, Crollus and Drew.

Athletic Sports at Bayonne.

Having disposed of their Memorial Day meet the busy managers of the New-Jersey Athletic Club are arranging for a big athletic meeting on July 4, when the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be decided on their grounds at Bayonne. The New-Jersey interscholastic championships will be decided on the club grounds next Saturday afternoon. The schools to be represented are Pingry of Elizabeth, Plainfield and Montclair High Schools, Newark Academy, and the Stevens Preparatory School of Hoboken.

Newport's New Polo Field.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 1.—Hermann Oelrichs returned to New-York to-day after a thorough inspection of the new polo field at the Country Club. To-morrow he will report regarding it to the Executive Committee of the Westchester Polo Club. It is understood that it will be adversus to its use this season. Over $17,000 has been already spent on the new grounds. The club's lease of the old grounds does not expire until next Fall.

Lavigne Won a Prizefight.

LONDON, June 1.—The prizefight between Kid Lavigne of New-York and Dick Burge, the lightweight champion of England, was fought tonight at the National Sporting Club, and resulted in a victory for Lavigne in the seventeenth round.

Oxford's Score at Cricket.

LONDON, June 1.—In the cricket match between the Oxford and Australian elevens to-day the former, in their first inning, scored 287 runs. The Australians scored 21 runs for two wickets.

MORE TROUBLE FOR COL. WARING.

Jerseymen Object to Present Methods of Dumping Garbage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 1.—At the meeting of the Mayor and Council to-night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The garbage contractors of New-York have recently violated the law by dumping garbage from the City of New-York nearer to the Jersey shore than they have done for some time; and,

Whereas, The boarding season is opening, and the garbage is unpleasant to Summer visitors to look upon; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor of Asbury Park confer with the Mayors of Seabright, Long Branch, Bradley Beach, Neptune City, and Belmar, and also the President of the Ocean Grove Association for the purpose of enforcing the law in relation to this intolerable nuisance.

A vigorous effort will be made to prevent further dumping by New-York City.

Hoboken's Paving Contracts Upheld.

The certiorari proceedings instituted by the Barber Asphalt Company to set aside contracts awarded by the Hoboken Council to Henry & McGibney and other contractors, for asphalting streets in Hoboken, have been ended by a decision in favor of the city, sustaining the Council. The contracts were awarded 20 to 40 per cent. lower than the Barber Company's bids, and the latter brought suit, alleging that the successful contractors had not complied with the specifications. The decision upholds the Council in awarding the contracts to the lowest bidders, even if the letter of the specifications was not strictly followed. It is stated the contractors intend to use Mexican asphalt, but the city is to have good work. Ten-year bonds will be given that the work will be kept in repair for that length of time.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 53s 9d; prime mess dull at 43s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 25 to 30 lb, dull at 27s 6d; short rib, about 18 to 20 lb, dull at 27s 6d; shoulder pieces, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 22s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, easy at 42s 6d; do colored, easy at 38s. Tallow—Prime city, dull at 17s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 5½d; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 5s 2d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 11½d; June steady at 2s 11½d; July steady at 3s 1¼d; August steady at 3s 1d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 2@4s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 13,400 quarters; from Pacific ports, 3,000 quarters; from other sources, 20,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 69,000 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 4@4 1-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 63-64@4d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 63-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 56-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 52-64@3 53-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 51-64@3 52-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 52-64@3 53-64d, buyers.

LONDON, June 1—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10s 6d@11s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 11s 1½d; August, 11s 6¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 32s 3d; April shipment, via Cape, 32s 3d per quarter.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 1st day of June, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,644,283.00	
Gold bullion	32,662,859.00	
Total	$151,307,142.00	
Net outstanding gold certificates	42,961,909.00	
Balance		$108,345,233.00
Standard silver dollars	$364,522,505.00	
Silver bullion	654,628.00	
Total	$365,177,133.00	
Net outstanding silver certificates	336,313,080.00	
Balance		28,864,053.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$12,049,994.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	119,335,286.00	
Total	$131,385,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	131,385,280.00	
U. S. Notes	121,118,261.00	
Net outstanding currency certificates	33,430,000.00	
Balance		87,088,261.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$33,304,774.00	
National bank notes.	10,002,385.00	
Fractional silver coin	15,637,424.00	
Fractional currency	161.00	
Minor coin	1,181,592.00	
Deposits in National banks	20,952,972.00	
Bonds and interest paid	143,138.00	
Total	$81,222,449.00	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,594,931.00	
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,365,447.00	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,282,863.00	
Post Office Department account	3,203,215.00	
Miscellaneous items	1,530,828.00	
Total	$38,926,786.00	
Balance		42,295,662.00
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$267,193,210.00

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$679,497.00	$679,497.00	$149,862,045.00
Internal revenue	1,006,788.00	1,006,788.00	134,162,336.00
Miscellaneous	89,604.00	89,604.00	17,556,315.00
Total	$1,775,890.00	$1,775,890.00	$301,580,696.00

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$244,000.00	$244,000.00	$80,614,505.00
War	145,000.00	145,000.00	47,388,940.00
Navy	50,000.00	50,000.00	24,722,989.00
Indians	60,000.00	60,000.00	11,496,339.00
Pensions	800,000.00	800,000.00	128,934,430.00
Interest	.....	.....	34,928,474.00
Total	$1,299,000.00	$1,299,000.00	$328,085,680.00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	476,890.00	476,689.00	†26,504,984.00
July 14, 1890	41,392.00	41,392.00	10,145,829.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$21,800.00	$21,800.00	$4,673,446.00
Redemptions under act			

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1896.)	Total.
To date	$416,304,929	$79,757,922	$496,062,851
This fiscal yr.	143,422,300	5,032,962	148,455,262
This month	340,135	32,625	372,760
This day	340,135	32,625	372,760

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,006,788; from customs, $679,497, and miscellaneous, $111,404.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $462,476.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended May 29 was $350,999, and for the corresponding period last year $396,898. The shipments of fractional silver coin for the month of May was $846,408, and for the corresponding period last year it was $939,001.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,407,000; 5 per cents, $12,956,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $31,368,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $151,859,450; 2 per cents, $22,384,950; total, $228,651,800.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $880,000; 5 per cents, $2,535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,235,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,245,000; 2 per cents, $1,033,000; total, $17,928,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended May 29: United States bonds deposited, $807,500; United States bonds withdrawn, $92,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $225,200,348; gold notes, $87,587.

National bank notes during the week ended May 29: Received for redemption, $3,190,071.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $1,007,310; to be destroyed and new issued, $894,337; to be destroyed and retired, $157,388.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $56,250; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $19,906,698.

Shanty Tenants Must Go To-day.

The tenants of the shanties in the unimproved lots between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets and Park and Fifth Avenues who have not already moved or complied with the order of the Health Department requiring that sewer connections be made will be evicted to-day. The time expired yesterday, but an extra day was allowed the squatters to find homes elsewhere. Several have moved, and four of the vacated shanties have been torn down. Sewer connections were made in two instances, and there remain six on which the health officers will be compelled to enforce the order to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, northerly winds, cooler in southeastern portion.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, continued cool, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, continued cool, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except local showers in southwest portion, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in northern portion, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms in eastern portion, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, northeasterly winds in northern portion, southeasterly winds in southern portion, cooler in northeast portion. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, showers and local thunderstorms, cooler in central portions of Alabama and Mississippi, variable winds. OKLAHAMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds and cooler. TENNESSEE, local thunderstorms and partly cloudy weather, northeasterly winds. KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer, light, variable winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, warmer in northern portions, light to fresh easterly winds, shifting to southerly. INDIANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, preceded in extreme southern portion by showers in the early morning, easterly winds shifting to southerly. LOWER MICHI

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cuban Fair—Day and Evening
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
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Library Site Hearing Adjourned.

The Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs met in the City Hall yesterday morning for the purpose of giving a public hearing in regard to the establishment of the new public library on the site of the old reservoir, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, but owing to the absence of Alderman Hall, the Chairman, an adjournment was taken for one week.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	77	55	59
6 A. M.	79	53	58
9 A. M.	80	60	63
12 M.	91	63	68
4 P. M.	94	66	70
6 P. M.	82	65	69
9 P. M.	81	62	65
12 P. M.	81	57	61

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 64.23
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 84.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 64.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cool.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SILVER SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH.

The tumultuous outcry of The Courier-Journal over the triumph of the silver Democrats in Kentucky is a healthy sign. So long as a single Democratic paper in the South is courageous and indignant enough to lay on the lash in that hearty tariff, there is hope for the party. We rejoice particularly to see The Courier-Journal in this castigating spirit. The Kentucky Democrats, it declares, "have spit upon the fathers of the party whose name and organization they claim—have proclaimed JEFFERSON an ignoramus, JACKSON a conspirator, BENTON a knave, and CLEVELAND a traitor." The statement is none too strong. "Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints," is now the fervent invocation of our Louisville contemporary.

It is now almost exactly four years since the editor of The Courier-Journal proclaimed to the people of the United States, and especially to the delegates to the Democratic Convention at Chicago, that to nominate Mr. CLEVELAND for the Presidency and attempt to elect him would be "to march through a slaughter house to an open grave." We recall the prediction and the phrase in no spirit of futile triumph over a prophet who went wrong, but to point a moral in regard to the Democrats of the South. The truth is that the people of the Southern States have not learned to treat the best and soundest and strongest men of the Nation with decent respect. In consequence, the promising men of the South who come up to Washington and set out upon a promising career are presently set aside by their constituents for some person who has mastered the trick of capturing an electorate devoid of fixed principles and convictions. Two years ago the Democrats of the Second Arkansas District refused to renominate for Congress CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE, a most upright, able, and high-minded man, whom any fully civilized community would have been proud to retain as its representative as long as he was willing to serve. In a like manner Mr. WILSON'S West Virginia district, to its everlasting disgrace, allowed him to be defeated. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is Minister to Russia. Mr. WILSON is Postmaster General. South Carolina, the State that once worshipped WADE HAMPTON, is given over to BEN TILLMAN, the apostle of fury and emptiness. And Kentucky renounces CARLISLE and exalts BLACKBURN!

It was the neglected condition of "the boys in the trenches" that moved the editor of The Courier-Journal to wrath and grisly metaphor four years ago. It is something besides loyal regard for party and patriotic interest in the country's welfare that moves the Democrats of the South to trample upon "a hundred years of glorious party history" in their furious race after free silver. The Courier-Journal calls it "a fad rejected by every civilized nation on the globe." If it were nothing more than a fad, it would be of small moment. The serious thing about it is that by their persistent clamor for the fifty-cent silver dollar the Southern people betray a deep-seated, ingrained dishonesty that is an evil augury of the country's future. There is no longer any honest believer in the experiment of independent free-silver coinage. There has been too much light shed upon the question for that. The free-coinage men now must be set down with the greenbackers of twenty years ago as a class who wish to cheat by the use of base money in the payment of their just dues.

If some newspapers that now view with alarm the spread of the silver craze have indirectly promoted it by their attacks on sound leaders in the past, it is gratifying to see them awake to the danger and ready to aid in checking its advance. But in the regions where the silver phantom is most eagerly pursued the chief need is continuous sound teaching. In no community where the truth was daily dispensed could fallacy obtain such dominion.

STILL BUYING WOOL.

During the first three months of this calendar year the imports of woolen goods declined from $6,289,031 in January to $5,352,410 in February and $3,929,214 in March.

During the same months the imports of wool to be used by our manufacturers were extraordinarily large, amounting to 70,914,320 pounds, of which more than 42,000,000 pounds were fine clothing wool.

The imports of wool in the year ending on June 30, 1895, were 206,000,000 pounds, of which 87,000,000 pounds were clothing wool. The first nine months of the present fiscal year show imports of very nearly 200,000,000 pounds, (including 105,000,000 of clothing wool,) and the imports for January, February, and March were at the rate of 283,000,000 pounds per annum for all wools and 169,000,000 per annum for wool of the clothing class.

The decline of the imports of goods, accompanied by this remarkable growth of the imports of fine raw material, indicates that the domestic woolen industry has not been wholly destroyed by our Republican contemporaries.

TO BE FOUGHT OUT AT CHICAGO.

Kentucky does not nominate the Democratic candidate for President. That will be done at Chicago.

Some Democratic statesmen and newspapers appear to have the contrary impression. They are doing no good service either to their party or to the cause of honest money.

The fight against the silver standard is not to be abandoned because one State has disappointed reasonable expectation. It is a fight to save the party from extinction. It is a fight to maintain the primacy of brains and character in an organization which fools and knaves seem determined to possess. In such a struggle there is no surrender.

"MODERATE PROTECTION."

Our estimable contemporary, The Boston Herald, suggests that it may be possible to reach what it regards as a reasonable compromise with respect to tariff legislation. Having pointed out that the high-tariff Republicans may yield to the silver men in the next Congress in order thus to procure the passage of their tariff bill, it says:

"If there are extreme high-tariff Republicans who will sacrifice sound currency for the sake of heavy tariff duties, it is altogether probable that there are more moderate Republican protectionists who will be willing to make concessions in another direction to avoid the danger of legislation in the interest of silver, and there are probably advocates of a low tariff who will be ready to meet them with concessions of their own on this basis. * * * Why may not they [Speaker REED and Senator ALLISON] concede something of their tariff views to prevent the catastrophe (for it is nothing less) that is threatened? And why may not Democrats who are not doctrinaires in their tariff views recognize the fact that the tariff tide is now against them in this country, and co-operate in making a comparatively moderate protective tariff without silver, rather than invoke an extremely protective tariff with silver?"

If The Herald really thinks that Mr. REED, who drove the McKinley bill through the House six years ago and "jammed through" the Dingley bill in four hours a few months ago, and Mr. ALLISON, who prepared in 1888 (with Mr. ALDRICH) the original model of the McKinley tariff, can be induced to make any measurable concessions, we fear that its confidence is misplaced. Moreover, the very Democratic Senators to whom it looks for tariff concessions designed to prevent silver legislation may have silver views which would turn them the other way.

Without considering further, however, at this time the question whether it will be practicable to make such a combination, we must express the opinion that a compromise tariff, such as our contemporary suggests, pitched somewhere between the present law and a tariff higher than MCKINLEY'S—a tariff "the highest in protective duties the country has yet seen"—could not properly be called "a moderate protective tariff." We cannot think that The Herald shares in the Republican delusion that the present tariff is a "free trade" statute, and is not protective. We showed on the 1st inst., from the official reports, that the average ad valorem for the first fiscal year of the new tariff was 41.75 per cent. upon goods actually imported, as against an annual average of 48.66 per cent. under the McKinley law, and that the value of the imports, either dutiable or free, in that year was less than the annual average value for the four McKinley years. These facts, we have no doubt, are known to our contemporary in Boston.

We have taken from the annual reports of the Treasury Department the following additional figures. They show the imports of dutiable goods under certain prominent schedules (including about one-half of the dutiable imports) for the second and third McKinley years and the first fiscal year of the present tariff, with the ad valorem rates of the duties actually paid. The last three figures of each number representing values have been omitted:

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Schedules.	1892.	1893.	1895.
Iron and steel.....	$29,827	$34,866	$24,047
Average duty, p. c..	55.40	62.87	48.41
Cotton manuf'r's....	$28,667	$33,343	$33,597
Average duty, p. c...	57.33	57.08	46.79
Silk Manufactures..	$31,442	$37,919	$31,023
Average duty, p. c..	53.96	53.56	47.51
Glass and glassware.	$8,881	$7,944	$5,939
Average duty, p. c...	57.33	60.40	52.61
Chemicals, dyes, etc.	$14,316	$15,769	$13,201
Average duty, p. c..	31.44	30.43	30.37
Leather and man'f's.	$13,368	$15,303	$13,823
Average duty, p. c..	33.66	34.16	26.28
Fruit and nuts.....	$11,129	$13,398	$11,735
Average duty, p. c...	27.71	28.50	23.35
Tobacco and man'f's.	$10,150	$12,589	$13,672
Average duty, p. c..	101.13	117.82	109.10

Many of the present duties on iron and steel products are prohibitory; others are too high to be moderately protective; others serve only to enable combinations to exact high prices from domestic consumers while they sell at lower prices to foreign buyers. The average rate of duty was reduced, and at the same time the imports have fallen off. The "protection" of the iron and steel schedule is still "protection" that should be called extortion. Attention is directed to the fact that in many instances where the average rate has been reduced the imports were less in 1895 than in the third year of the McKinley duties. This is true of the silk, glass, chemical, leather, and fruit schedules. The rate on cottons was reduced from 57.08 to 46.79 per cent.; the imports in 1895 were practically equal in value to those of the third McKinley year. Official statistics show a marked increase of the number of mills and spindles in Fall River since 1894. But we shall not comment further upon the comparisons exhibited by the table. The figures speak for themselves.

Any tariff imposing duties higher than those now in force and increasing the average ad valorem now disclosed could not properly be called "moderately protective." A large part of the present tariff is immoderately protective. Let us call things by their right names. High duties imposed, for example, ostensibly for the protection of products which are exported in large quantities are not protective, but extortionate. Such a compromise tariff as has been suggested would be more tolerable and less injurious than the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but it would not be an example of moderate protection.

TWO DISASTERS.

The annals of the past week have been darkened by two appalling disasters, by each of which not far from a thousand persons perished. But except in their destructiveness the two calamities had no likeness. The storm at St. Louis was an unpreventable disaster of the kind for which the law recognizes the irresponsibility of man by imputing them as "acts of GOD." There is not in the story anything humiliating to human pride. But the disaster at Moscow was the result of human agencies. It was caused by panic greed turning to panic terror, and the slaughter of men and women by their crazed fellows.

Of course, such things are not confined to any one country. They may happen and they have happened in every country. But the unfortunate peasants at Moscow really constituted a human sacrifice. They were offered up to the vanity of a despot. Nothing can be more disgraceful than the "acts of grace" by which it is the custom of barbarous monarchs to signalize their accessions. To let loose a lot of jailbirds not because, after investigation, it appears that they are unjustly held in prison, but because a new-made monarch chooses to show his power by making it appear that their lives or their liberties are in his hands, is a proceeding worthy only of barbarous times and barbarous countries. It is a denial of the principles of civilization. Not less crude and barbarous is the notion of spreading a free feast to all comers, that for once they may have a full meal without working for it, and inviting them to come and scramble for it. Nothing could more directly attack the sense of independence and self-respect which is incompatible with despotism. Doubtless the military and police arrangements should have contemplated what happened, and should have been so made as to protect the huge mob from itself. But even if they had been adequate, and if a crowd amounting to hundreds of thousands had "partaken of the Czar's bounty," without physical injury, the spectacle would have been, from a moral and a social point of view, a sad and shameful one. The horrible fate that overtook a thousand of the peasantry may impress the survivors with a juster notion of the Moloch to which those of their countrymen were offered up who were "butchered to make a Russian holiday."

THE BAND WAGON.

For some weeks the recruiting agents of the McKinley Band of Hope have been engaged in exhorting all the well-known Republican performers upon wind instruments to "get into the band wagon." There is reason to believe that their success, as a famous Secretary of Agriculture once observed of the expenses of his department, has "exceeded the most sanguine anticipations." There is even doubt as to whether the band wagon will comfortably hold even those who have already accepted the invitation to mount it, much more whether parts can be given to them suitable to their pretensions as performers.

We have already expressed doubt whether Mr. WARNER MILLER, who took his ophicleide into the chariot when it was much less crowded than it is now, would be of any real utility. Mr. HANNA, the leader, has no notes for Mr. MILLER'S instrument, and if he had, it would do no good. It is the peculiarity of Mr. MILLER that he makes a point of knowing but one tune at a time. For some time past he has conscientiously performed the bass of "The Herkimer Sabbath." We have nothing to say against the tune, but when the batrachian notes of the bass come booming in, at the average rate of three to two bars, while the rest of the band is playing "We'll all drink stone blind when Johnny comes marching home," the effect cannot but be confusing and can be only moderately pleasing. In the interest of harmony, of which Mr. MILLER'S mere appearance in the band wagon will be a token, it may be necessary to suppress his music. If he were merely to go through the motions of playing, while somebody thoughtfully stuffed his ophicleide with a hat, through which he could inaudibly blow, he would probably make his most effective and inoffensive contribution to the success of the occasion.

Mr. QUAY is a very different kind of musician. It is the testimony of those who know him best that he does not play anything except the mischief. It was observed when he got on board of the band wagon that he had no instrument with him. The inference was that he did not mean to play in the ranks of the band, even as a soloist, but that he aspired to wield the baton, as he did in the Harrison band of 1888. The success of his leadership was recognized generally, and was recognized particularly by the promotion of WANAMAKER, to whose claims the leader magnanimously postponed his own. But the selection of the leader was the first step in the organization of the McKinley band, and the leader was not QUAY. Yet QUAY'S ascension of the band wagon seems to imply not only that he expects to be the leader again, but even that he has assurances to that effect, and this is what is understood to be the matter with HANNA.

One too familiar figure we still miss from the population of the wagon, and one discordant note is pleasingly absent from the music. We look forward with pleasure to missing the figure and the noise throughout the campaign. We refer of course to PLATT. PLATT has been intimating that most advantageous offers had been made to him to join the band, but that he had spurned them all. It may be so, but if they have been made, they will not be repeated. It is plain that there is no longer a seat for him in the band wagon. He may tootle a sacred solo every Sunday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but his contributions to the music of the campaign will be voluntary and unpaid.

PRESBYTERIAN HARMONY.

After six years of continuous fighting the Presbyterian Church has the satisfaction of seeing a meeting of the General Assembly pass without a serious contest. First there came the question of revision of the Confession, then the contests over Profs. BRIGGS and SMITH, then the effort to coerce the theological seminaries. This year there were three questions to come up, all possible occasions of fierce dispute—seminary control, licensure of candidates, and the Presbyterian Building. Each has been met, fairly considered, and conclusions reached which will command the assent of the great part not only of the Presbyterian Church, but of the rest of the country.

How has it come about? Chiefly through a determined effort to overthrow the system of bossism that has ruled so long. The first victory was when Dr. DAVIES of this city refused to go into caucus with the delegation from this Presbytery and threw himself heart and soul into the movement to choose a man for Moderator who, while holding a commanding position in the Church, known and honored on every hand, had refused to identify himself with the aggressiveness of the men with whom he agreed theologically. No one could question Dr. WITHROW'S conservatism, but a man who could take the position he did in a recent case in the Chicago Presbytery could be trusted to see that no injustice was done to those who differed from him, and the overwhelming vote that followed Dr. DAVIES'S eloquent speech showed that men were tired of fighting and ready to follow Dr. BOOTH'S appeal for unity in his opening sermon.

The next victory was when the Moderator called for recommendations for the important committees and took care that they should be composed of men who could discuss calmly and dispassionately things on which they differed. Then came the defeat of the attempt thoroughly to denominationalize the Young People's Societies. The very large majority by which the right of each society to affiliate itself with an undenominational organization was vindicated showed that hard and fast lines are losing their hold and that there is in the church an increasing sympathy with others, even those of different creed and forms of church government.

Once only was there danger of an outbreak. The Committee on the Seminaries had evidently failed to accomplish its purpose of absolute control. Several of the largest and most important institutions had absolutely refused to accede to its demands, and some were resolved to put on the hardest kind of pressure. Here appeared the power of the Moderator. Combining earnest entreaty with a humor that relieved the tension, and ably seconded by Dr. BOOTH, he succeeded in securing the adoption of a report which, while continuing the request, distinctly refused to enforce a command. It is scarcely surprising that the Assembly sung the Doxology. Similarly fortunate was the action in regard to Union Seminary and that of the New-York Presbytery in licensing candidates from that seminary. There was the usual statement that great care should be exercised, but there was no effort to enforce authority.

It is to be hoped that this will mark the final victory in that Church over dogmatism and bossism. Men will continue to differ widely and sharply, but if they can agree to disagree in opinion and act together, they will soon find their differences of doctrine assuming less and less importance. There will continue to be ecclesiastical schemers, but if the great mass of the Church will realize that these are, after all, but a small minority, there will be much more of freedom for the legitimate work of the Church. What that work is was clearly outlined in the enthusiastic meetings for missions of every kind. It seemed as if men were delighted to find themselves once more relieved of the necessity of making all manner of harsh charges against each other and able to devote time and strength to the work of building up rather than tearing down.

PLATT'S CAMP IN SHADOW.

Fear that Quay Has Conceded the Nomination to McKinley.

A shadow, about as large as the Napoleonic hat which Major McKinley wears, was thrown yesterday over the politicians who have been fighting against the nomination of the man from Canton. It was due to the stories from Washington that Senator Quay had conceded 479 votes, or 19 more than enough to nominate, to Major McKinley, and had produced a list of States to which these 479 delegates are accredited. The statement from Washington contained the first concession from the Pennsylvania boss that McKinley had won the fight, and it took the courage out of the faithful band who had been, as they supposed, supporting the column which Quay and Platt were leading.

Such telling expressions as "the bottom has dropped out" and "the jig is up" were made by those who gossiped on the situation. Mr. Platt had nothing to say, but his closest friends maintained that he would still continue the battle. He was in Washington Saturday night, and there had a confidential chat with Quay. He has not divulged the nature of the conversation. While some of Mr. Platt's friends say that Quay did not concede McKinley's nomination at that time, those who know the two men and the relations which exist between them believe that if Mr. Quay really was ready to concede the nomination, Mr. Platt knew it. They do not believe that Quay "threw Mr. Platt down."

Some of the anti-McKinley men were disposed to question the authenticity of the story reputed to have come from Mr. Quay, and they gave as their reason that Mr. Quay had not given these figures to Mr. Platt. Messages were wired to Mr. Quay, asking if his estimate of the situation had been correctly stated in the morning papers. When they had waited a reasonable time and no reply came, the shadows settled deeper over the anti-McKinley camp.

There were numerous conferences during the day, which resulted in little or nothing further than the informal declaration that Mr. Platt and the New-Yorkers would continue the fight. They would go to St. Louis prepared to do battle for Gov. Morton and hard money, and they would, at any rate, advertise to the country that they were opposed to the Ohio straddle.

Some of them tried to be as cheerful as usual. Chairman Hackett of the State Committee said he had no information further than that contained in the Washington dispatches.

"Quay concedes the nomination to McKinley, with nineteen votes more than are needed, does he?" said Mr. Hackett. "Well, it's not the hardest thing in the world to overcome nineteen votes."

One theory advanced last night was that Mr. Platt had fully understood Mr. Quay's estimate of the situation at their Saturday night conference, but, in view of the local fight and because the McKinley sentiment in this State is not so much for McKinley as against Platt, it is impossible for him to make the open acknowledgment which Mr. Quay, having no such local fight, might make. In order to maintain his position in the State it is necessary for Mr. Platt to "stand pat." For him to concede McKinley's nomination would be to get in line with those who have been arraying themselves against his further domination. The attitude of Mr. Quay had accordingly put Mr. Platt into a position of extreme embarrassment, being compelled to stand alone in the fight, when the Pennsylvanian, who had been counted as with him, had quietly lain down.

Gen. James S. Clarkson, who has been under the weather for two or three weeks, was reported somewhat better yesterday. He has been suffering from an old trouble with his kidneys, which was aggravated by overwork and a severe cold. He was in such a condition yesterday that he determined to start for St. Louis on Sunday next. He said he expected to take an active part in the proceedings there.

THEY ARE NOT BIMETALLISTS.

Free-Coinage Men Principal Enemies of International Agreement.

Opinion on the currency issue in the financial district was reflected yesterday in the following from the daily letter of Watson & Gibson of 55 Broadway:

Perhaps it is in order to suggest that free-silver men drop their title of "bimetallists," for in none of their platforms do they propose to maintain a parity between gold and silver on the famous 16 to 1 ratio. The gold men are the true bimetallists, because they do not propose to allow any disparity to grow up between the different forms of money in this country. Of course, the free coinage of silver in the mints and the free coinage of gold in the mints would be theoretical bimetallism, but practical silver monometallism for the ratio selected would so undervalue gold or overvalue silver as practically to drive gold from circulation.

The only way in which true bimetallism can be established, in our judgment, and in the judgment of the bimetallists of Europe, is by an international agreement among all the great commercial nations, that they will accept it at some agreed ratio. As the chief value of silver is for money, if these nations made a joint contract, as France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece in the past made an effective joint contract called the Latin Union, then the bullion value of silver would rise to the legal tender value. The reason would be that the use for the two metals in the arts, being relatively small compared with their use as money, if all the great nations fixed any ratio between these metals, say the arbitrary one of 15½ or 16 to 1, there would then be no market place for either metal as bullion to which the apparently undervalued metal could fly. If, however, we alone undertake free coinage of silver and take the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1 when silver bears the ratio to gold as bullion of about 30 to 1, the undervalued gold would escape to European countries, where it is more highly valued. If Europe had free coinage at our ratio, it could not fly thither, and the uniform international ratio would determine the relative value of the two metals everywhere.

It will not do for our free-coinage Western and Southern friends to think that they are the only or exceptional victims of the demonetization of silver. The agricultural interests of France, Germany, and England have suffered, partly from the fall in the price of silver, partly from the depreciated currency of the Argentine Republic, and partly by the extension of railways into the interior of India, Argentina, and the United States, and these European farmers are, in consequence, bimetallists, but they are not silver monometallists, and they do not propose, not even the most fanatical and determined of them, that their own nations shall go it alone on free coinage. No Englishman ever proposed it for England, no Frenchman for France, no German for Germany.

We fear that a few Populist demagogues have played on their hopes and fears, and deceived them into the belief that fiat money, good for its face only in the country which issues it, will work a remedy for the low prices of their products. Before November trained thinkers will be able to visit the infected districts and expose the fallacy of the arguments of the Tillmanites, Tellerites, and Altgelds, who for a brief hour strut across the stage of American politics, the heroes of the galleries.

Cuban Table Delicacies.

The feature of the Cuban Fair at Madison Square Garden last evening was a paper on Cuban cooking that Mrs. Louise Baralt read before the Woman's Congress—everybody's mouth was watering before she had finished. She placed the cuisine in Cuba next to that of France.

It will be army-navy night at the fair to-morrow, and all soldiers and sailors in uniform will be admitted free.

No Greater New-York Commission Yet

ALBANY, June 1.—Gov. Morton did not return to Albany to-day, and Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, says he may not put in an appearance at the Capitol this week, owing to his engagement in Brooklyn Thursday, where he is to review the parade of the Sunday school children. Col. Cole thinks it possible that the Governor may not reach the matter of appointing the Greater New-York Charter Commission inside of two or three weeks. He has received at the Capitol not more than twenty names as suggestions for places on the commission. Only three or four applicants have been heard from personally, the remainder being recommended by friends. No names of prominence have been suggested recently.

First Slave Hunted in Massachusetts.

LYNN, Mass., June 1.—George W. Latimer, who was the first slave hunted on Massachusetts soil, away back in 1842, and whose subsequent arrest and incarceration in the old Leverett Street Jail, Boston, loosened the tongue of Wendell Phillips, aroused William Lloyd Garrison to renewed activity, and moved the poet Whittier to write his famous lyric, "Massachusetts to Virginia," died here Friday, aged seventy-five years.

THE SHOWS OF EARLY JUNE

CARLETON, THE FAMOUS BARITONE AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

An Enjoyable Performance of "Les Cloches de Corneville" in English Begins His New Experiment in Cheap Operetta—The Other Summer Operettas—Programmes of the Newly Opened Roof Gardens.

The Summer season of comic opera, under the direction of Mr. William T. Carleton, began auspiciously at the Grand Opera House last night. The immense theatre was nearly filled by an appreciative audience. The foyer was decorated with palms and flowers, and ices and other light refreshments were on sale there. Both Mr. Pitou and Mr. Carleton set much store by this experiment, and if it is successful a long Summer term of operetta will be the regular thing at the west side playhouse.

The English version of Planquette's "Les Cloches de Corneville" was the piece last night. People are not too familiar with the pleasing music and strong dramatic quality of "The Chimes of Normandy" nowadays, and probably many persons were in the audience to whom the dozen or so of pretty tunes were new, and the delirium of old Gaspard, the miser, a strange and thrilling episode.

Mr. Tom Ricketts is the Gaspard, and his performance, though very conventional, is reasonably effective. Mr. Carleton lends his fine presence and large experience to the rôle of the Marquis, and the music of Germaine's part is sung with sympathy by Miss Rena Atkinson, a young soprano of promising gifts who has not hitherto appeared in New-York. Jay C. Taylor as Grenicheux is more effective as a singer than as an actor, and Marie Bell, though a sprightly young woman, hardly catches the spirit of Serpolette, but the buffoonery of Raymond Hitchcock as the notary is not devoid of personal humor.

The chorus is numerous and fresh of voice and has been excellently drilled. In the last act Mr. Carleton sings with admirable effect J. L. Malloy's ballad, "Rose Marie." Next week's opera will be "The Lily of Killarney."

The Roof Garden Programmes.

While the early hot spell had passed away before any of the roof gardens were ready for the public this year, and the nights are now a little too cool for crowds to seek those resorts, yet they have been fairly well attended thus far. They are all exceedingly pleasant places and tastefully decorated, and the visitor, if he is not disposed to sit near the stage and give all his attention to the varied performance, may either join with the restless in the continuous promenade or lounge in some comfortable corner whence he may view the picturesque sky line of the metropolis and its twinkling lights, and the surrounding country.

At the Casino the roof garden entertainment is provided this week by Marion Manola and John Mason, who appear in a musical sketch called "A Fair Exchange"; Flora Irwin, Dora Wiley, Tom Flynn, Ymua and Wistana, Japanese jugglers; Myer Cohen, who sings songs to explain screen pictures; Anna Suits, Louis Granate, Dulce, Durant, and the Sanford sisters.

The principal performers in the American Theatre's roof garden are Margaret Cline, James Thornton, Campbell and Beard, Trota, and the Voyas. Next week Jennie Yeamans will appear at both these roof gardens.

The long programme at the Madison Square roof garden introduces Press Eldridge, Lily Post, Bennett and Reno, Cora Routt, Falke and Leman, the Gardners, Varse and Vaughn, and the Davenport brothers.

On the roof at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Bettina Gerard, Joseph Flynn, Gertrude Rutledge, Eleanor Falk, Albini, Warren and Craig, and Simons and Holloway appear.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The musical and pictorial entertainment called "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," which aims to represent, with some attempt at dramatic effect and a sketch or two of character, a certain popular idea of low life in New-York, prospers at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and will be kept before the public a fortnight longer.

A few changes, suggested by experience, have been made in the piece, which has few dramatic pretensions, but makes, nevertheless, an agreeable entertainment. The scenic pictures by Mr. Emens are admirable, and the electrical effects novel and ingenious, while the performers employed to speak the lines written by Mr. Ryer and Mr. Thompson, to sing and to dance are all competent.

German Operetta at Terrace Garden.

A smooth and spirited performance of Carl Zeller's tuneful operetta, "Der Vogelhaendler," known here in English as "The Tyrolean," was given at Terrace Garden last night by the Conried-Ferenczy troupe. The cast included Herr Loewe as Adam, Fräulein Wilhelma as Christel, and Bertha Prins as Marie.

Thursday night Strauss's "Waldmeister" will be sung for the first time in this country.

GIFTS FOR COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Names of New Professors and Assistants Appointed.

The Columbia College Trustees held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Low announced that Mrs. J. R. Sword and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence had presented as a memorial of their brother—Alexander I. Cotheal—the sum of $6,000 for the library fund of the college. Mr. Cotheal died about one year ago.

L. Stern presented to the college a number of Hebrew manuscripts, which, with those already in its possession, makes Columbia's collection the largest in the country.

The President reported that the new buildings for the college were progressing satisfactorily. Prof. Nathaniel L. Britton, professor of botany, accepted the appointment as director of the New-York Botanical Garden. Lucien Underwood was elected professor of botany, H. L. Cushing tutor in history, W. R. Shepherd lecturer in history, W. Z. Ripley lecturer in physical geology and ethnology, T. G. White assistant lecturer in physics, Adriance Vanderpoel assistant lecturer in normal histology, J. A. Matthews assistant in assaying, Arthur Selder assistant in chemistry, B. Dean professor of zoology, H. L. Speranza adjunct professor of Romance languages, and literature.

A new office, bursar, was created, and George F. Fisher was appointed to the place. The College University Press was authorized to print the bulletin. It was reported that twenty-four Columbia College men had been appointed to positions in hospitals.

Roberts Favored for Governor.

A regular meeting of the Republican Club of the Thirtieth Assembly District was held last night at the clubhouse at 1,622 First Avenue, and a set of resolutions were passed, with some opposition, placing the name of State Controller Roberts in nomination for Governor. Philip Dobbins of the Republican Club

MOSCOW'S DEAD BURIED

ELEVEN LONG TRENCHES FILLED BY THE UNIDENTIFIED BODIES.

The Coronation Festivities Going on as Though No Disaster Had Marred Them—Efforts to Clear the Hodynsky Plain of Saturday's Victims—Pathetic Scenes Witnessed at the Interment Yesterday—Priests Officiate at All the Burials.

MOSCOW, June 1.—Every effort is being made to clear the Hodynsky Plain of the dead upon it, who lost their lives in the frightful disaster of Saturday. To-day a number of bodies were found on the edges of the plain and in the villages around. These were injured, and crawled until death overtook them.

The functions in connection with the coronation festivities are being given as though nothing had happened. The pleasure resorts are open as usual. Several wealthy residents gave garden parties today, and things generally are going on as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred.

The police declare that they had no official power on the plain, and could not interfere until it was too late. Many of the moujiks danced about the beer casks while the dead were lying around. It is stated that large numbers of the injured refused to go to the hospitals. The mob subsequent to the disaster callously stood by the corpses and received the doles.

All the bodies of the victims were interred to-day. About half of the dead were identified. The unclaimed dead filled eleven trenches, while were fifty yards long. Priests officiated at all the interments. Many pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were consigned to the earth. Thousands of persons were in the cemetery weeping and praying. Upon the hearts of all the dead were placed icons or sacred pictures.

To-night the city has resumed its normal aspect, and a stranger, unless told, would never for a moment imagine that only two days ago one of the most frightful calamities that ever occurred in Russia had taken place just outside the city.

LONDON, June 1.—The Standard's Moscow correspondent estimates the number of dead at 3,600, besides 1,200 injured, who were taken to the hospitals. Most of the injured, he says, will die. The lower classes of the populace are intensely exasperated, and language can be heard on the streets that at other times would cause the speakers to be severely punished.

The correspondent adds that when the police reinforcements and Cossacks arrived on the plain Saturday morning the latter, as is customary with them when dealing with a peasantry, mercilessly plied their cruelly and needlessly, lashing the moujiks who were on the outskirts of the crowd. Two of the Cossacks were dragged from their horses by the enraged sufferers and killed. Eight gendarmes were caught in the crowd, knocked down and suffocated.

No Americans in the List.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, cabled the State Department to-day, confirming dispatches from The United Press special correspondent in Moscow, that no Americans were injured in the terrible catastrophe on the Hodynsky Plain. This communication from Minister Breckinridge appears to be the first notification he has given the State Department of the great loss of life on the occasion, and has apparently been called out by inquiries from those in this country who have friends in Moscow.

BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

Jamaica, near Havana, Destroyed by the Torch.

HAVANA, June 1.—The entire town of Jamaica, near Havana, has been burned by the rebel band under command of the insurgent leader Castillo.

A party of rebels yesterday placed dynamite bombs upon the railway track near Sabanilla, in the Matanzas Province, which were exploded by a repair train containing a number of workmen. The train was completely wrecked. The engineer was killed and several workmen were injured.

A band of rebels made an attack upon the town of Santiago de las Vegas, in the Province of Havana, to-day, but was repulsed.

The rebel bands under Anselmo and Rodriguez entered the town of Puerto de la Guira, south of the trocha, yesterday and set fire to the place, burning every building in the town.

A summary of yesterday's engagements shows that the rebels lost fifteen wounded. The troops had three killed and six wounded.

The rebels have destroyed with dynamite a culvert near Bolondron, Province of Matanzas. The train sent to repair the damage was attacked by the rebels.

It is reported that rebel bands attacked the town of San Antonio de los Banos, but were repulsed.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE HONORED.

Given a Fine Reception in Florida on His Way to Cuba.

OCALA, Fla., June 1.—Fully 500 people assembled at the station here to-day to greet Consul General Fitzhugh Lee on his way to Cuba. On the arrival of the train Col. John M. Martin and others entered the car and brought Gen. Lee to the platform, where he was introduced by Col. Martin. R. A. Burford extended to Gen. Lee a welcome to Florida soil, to which Gen. Lee made a happy response. He hoped the dust of travel would be out of his eyes by the time he got to Cuba, and no more would be thrown into them. It was a great and pleasant surprise to Gen. Lee and a delight to the people to meet the distinguished soldier.

After responding, Gen. Lee held a regular reception until the train pulled out.

THE BERMUDA'S PAPERS REVOKED.

She Cannot Go to Sea Until Some Nation Registers Her.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 1.—British Consul Clipperton to-day revoked the registration papers of the filibustering steamer Bermuda. Consul Clipperton gave as his reasons for revoking the steamer's papers that she was not owned by British subjects, but it is not hard to believe that the owners' activity in the Cuban cause brought about the Consul's action.

The Bermuda will now be unable to leave port until she is registered by some Government and can go to sea flying the flag of some nation.

WAS THIS THE LAURADA?

An Unknown Steamer Prevented from Landing by a Gunboat.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—An unknown steamer resembling the Laurada attempted to enter Port Antonio to-day, but was headed off by a Spanish gunboat.

Shots were exchanged by the two vessels, and the steamer went seaward, using her guns as she ran from the warship.

A CHOLERA RIOT IN CAIRO.

The Governor Wounded and the Mob Fired on by the Police.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cairo says that a serious riot has occurred in that city, growing out of the public alarm over the prevalence of cholera.

In the course of the disturbance the Governor of Cairo was wounded, and the police were compelled to fire upon the mob. Over 200 of the rioters were arrested.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S HOPE.

A Grand Master to the Court of Archduke Franz Ferdinand Named.

VIENNA, June 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph, speaking to the Austrian Delegation to-day, expressed hope that the unanimity of the powers in their efforts to maintain the status quo in the Balkans would continue and thus develop pacific international relations. The Emperor also alluded in complimentary terms to the Italian Army in Africa, which, he said, was upholding the honor of the flag of Italy.

Count de Thun and Hohenstein, formerly Governor of Bohemia, has been appointed Premier Grand Master of the Court of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, eldest son of the late Archduke Charles Louis. This appointment is taken as an indication that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is regarded as the successor to the throne, the Court of the Archduke having hitherto been presided over by a Director, an official of inferior rank to that of a Grand Master.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND PAROLED.

Release of All the Reform Prisoners Expected To-day.

PRETORIA, June 1.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who was sentenced to death as one of the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee in the late conspiracy against the Transvaal Government, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, has been released on parole in order that he might visit his wife, who is ill at Johannesburg.

LONDON, June 1.—Cable dispatches to The Globe from Pretoria say it is expected that the release of Col. Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, Lionel Phillips, and John Hays Hammond, the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were sentenced to death, will be announced to-morrow.

The Earthquakes in Ecuador.

PANAMA, May 23.—Great consternation is prevalent in Ecuador, The Star and Herald says, owing to the recent earthquakes which partially destroyed the town of Porloviejo and some others. The Conservatives have seized this opportunity to dilate on divine retribution and to work up the religious fanaticism of the people of Ecuador, as against the present administration, claiming that God shows His anger by permitting such awful calamities to befall the people who support Alfaro. Their efforts in this direction seem, however, to have miscarried, for the people of Ecuador appear to be determined to have a Government that will not defraud and oppress them.

The Presidential Fight in Chile.

PANAMA, May 23.—The Panama Star and Herald says that as the Presidential campaign draws nigh in Chile Don Federico Errazuriz seems in many respects to grow the strongest candidate for the Presidency. Some of the Conservatives, however, show some distrust of Errazuriz. His father was elected President with the active support of the Conservatives, and yet, during his term of office, the transfer of political power to the Liberal reforming party was carried out, which lasted unbroken for twenty years.

Presented to the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 1.—The Prince of Wales held a levee to-day, at which United States Ambassador Bayard presented in the diplomatic circle Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, who is in London for the purpose of seeing his family sail for New-York this week. In the general circle, Mr. Bayard also presented Mr. A. Conkling, Mr. Dana Gibson, Mr. Douglas Grant, the Rev. Livingston Schuyler, and Mr. George Cook.

Twenty Injured in a Panic.

ANTWERP, June 1.—During a performance of Lockhart's American circus in this city last evening a staircase gave way with a crash, creating a panic among the large number of persons present. In the rush to get out, twenty persons were injured by being squeezed or thrown down and trampled upon.

The Italian Masonic Congress.

ROME, June 1.—A Masonic Congress, comprising delegates from all lodges in Italy, was held here to-day. The principal business of the congress was the election of a Grand Master in place of Signor Lemmi, who recently resigned. Ernest Nathan, an ex-disciple of Mazzini, was elected.

The Insurrection in Crete.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the Christian insurgents who are besieging the town of Vamos have retreated to the mountains, where they have joined other insurgent bands and proclaimed the union of Crete and Greece.

Severe Earthquake in Colon.

COLON, Colombia, June 1.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 2:30 o'clock this morning. No damage has as yet been reported.

FROM MANHATTAN TO THE WEST END

Marine Road Abolished—Rail Route via Parkville Established.

The Manhattan Beach Company has abandoned the Marine Railway, that formerly conveyed passengers from Manhattan Beach to Brighton Beach and back, but it has arranged means for carrying those who care to go to the West End from Manhattan Beach, or from the West End to Manhattan Beach by rail without going near Brighton Beach. The great fence that the Brighton Beach managers have built will not prevent the patrons of Mr. Corbin's hotels from "doing the Bowery" if they desire to see the sights.

For some days Mr. Murphy's fence was a dilemma to the Manhattan Beach people, inasmuch as they have many guests during the Summer who wish to study the democratic West End, as well as to enjoy the aristocratic East End of the Island. But by an adroit countermarch against the enemy, the Long Island Railroad speedily escaped the fence and discomfited Brighton.

A new system was put into operation last Saturday whereby visitors to Manhattan Beach are now carried to the West End via Parkville in twenty minutes, and the round trip costs only 15 cents. Thus both time and expense are saved to the public, and, as there is no change in conveyance, the journey between Manhattan and Coney Island's Bowery will be rendered more comfortable by its new route between these points. The Long Island Railroad describes a horseshoe curve, running around Brighton Beach without going near it. The Manhattan people declare that this arrangement will continue in force all Summer.

Notes of the Summer Shows.

—Fregoli continues to realize Mrs. Malaprop's idea of Cerberus and be "three gentlemen at once" and more, too—at Olympia, and the rest of the programme is good.

—Many elisions have already been made in the text and "business" of "In Gay New-York" at the Casino, so that the performance is now finished before bedtime.

—A new and pretty ballet was put in the bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night, and George Lockhart's able but preposterous elephants returned.

—"The Mikado" began its second week at the American Theatre last night, and the revival of Suppé's "Boccaccio" is held in reserve.

—They have been painting and redressing the wax figures at the Eden Musée, and the Hungarian Band concerts are very enjoyable.

—Jennie Yeamans is only one of a dozen popular performers in the "continuous" bill at Keith's, but she alone would draw.

—This is the last week of the indoor show at Koster & Bial's, and Chevalier's last week in New-York this season.

COMING EVENTS.

—New clubhouse of St. Agnes's Catholic Club at 404 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, open for public inspection this evening; lawn party to-morrow night.

—St. Peter's Catholic Library Association, memorial services at the grave of the Rev. Joseph Fransioli in Holy Cross Cemetery next Sunday.

—Reception to Joseph Jefferson by the Barnard Club, at the Packer Mansion, on Grace Court, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

—Opening session New-York State Sunday School Convention, Broadway Tabernacle, 8 o'clock this afternoon.

—New-York University Law School commencement to-night at 8 o'clock, Carnegie Music Hall.

—Garden party in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, begins on the hospital grounds to-day.

—Brooklyn Presbytery meeting to-day in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

—Music at Mount Morris Park by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band, to-night at 8 o'clock.

SOROSIS ON STAGE ETHICS

EFFECT OF PROBLEM PLAYS ON THE MORALS OF SOCIETY.

Arguments for and Against Presentments of Unhappy Marriages in the Drama—Debate So Interesting that the Police Parade Passes Unheeded—Decision of Managers to Furnish No Longer a Market for Women with a Past Approved.

Sorosis talked about the problem play yesterday. There have been a great many discussions in regard to the problem play recently, usually ending, as the Sorosis debate did yesterday, without a decision. To say that Sorosis did not answer the momentous question does not mean that her mind was not thoroughly made up on the subject. It was very evident that she had an opinion and that, as usual, it rested upon what she considered the highest moral grounds.

Sorosis never votes on problems discussed, and her speakers, consequently, never have the misfortune to be on the losing side. It is a practice in accordance with the sisterly principles on which the club is conducted, every member for the other, and all for Sorosis.

It was the last meeting for the year, and some 100 or more women gathered to listen to the discussion upon the drama. There was a perceptible falling off in numbers since the May meeting, but the season for Summer outings has begun. It may have been that, or the weather and general conditions at the previous meeting, which reduced the attendance. The Waldorf ballroom was crowded on the first Monday in May. To be once seated meant to remain in that place for the two hours of the meeting, a condition not conducive to comfort on a warm May day. Then, if the Waldorf has a heart, the ballroom is situated in its immediate vicinity. When it comes to a hotel heart, throbbing with steady, dull, engine-like reverberations that fill the room, it has a tendency in a warm atmosphere to be prostrating. The Waldorf has some kind of an internal engineering apparatus of this kind, which will not stop even for Sorosis.

It is to the credit of the club to say that nothing of this kind distracts the attention of its members from the questions presented to them. The police parade yesterday passed just outside, the band playing its most attractive airs, but not one woman gave indication by so much as the quivering of a bonnet string that a procession of New-York's finest was passing outside in the June sunshine; not a single mind unbent from the consideration of the problem play.

The subject was well treated, for some of Sorosis's most interesting speakers were on the programme, and aside from that, they were women who might be supposed to know of what they were speaking. Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld, wife of Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, presented the question pithily. Augusta Maxwyman Kidder, wife of E. E. Kidder, the playwright, took the negative side of the debate, and Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, President of the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, a student of the drama generally, was also a speaker for the negative. Miss Cynthia Westover led the negative, and with Stella Goodrich Russell, completed the list of regular speakers on that side. Nellie L. Kingman led the affirmative, and was assisted by Kittie Hoffman Morse, Sarah L. Roys, and Mary E. Trautman.

"Has the introduction of the problem play been detrimental to the pure and healthy development of American drama?" was the question of the day as it stood officially. The presentee is not supposed to take sides, but it would not have taken a sentient to discover where Mrs. Rosenfeld's sympathies were directed yesterday.

"What is a problem play?" she asked. "It is, in brief, a play that deals with a vexed question, and in most plays that question is marriage. The playwright takes it, turns it inside out, and dissects it until all any little glamour of matrimony it has is swept away. Do we want this done? Do we want our young boys and girls to learn at $1.50 a seat what is written in our hearts' blood? Do we want to let them fancy themselves worldly wise, to feel that they have the knowledge that makes them wise, that they may stumble past the pit we have fallen into, and find a worse one for themselves?

"The pleasures of a country are a reflection of its morals and manners. Gay Paris likes to laugh over impossible and indecent situations wittily treated. But gay Paris keeps its unmarried women away from the theatre. Sober Germany does not mind chewing the cud of a play after it gets home and carefully studying out its problems. But America goes to the theatre to laugh away its worries. With the American idea of finding the almighty dollar, an effort has been made here to combine the two. We have jokes upon a corpse, and a play where innocent young girls are taken to a low concert hall. I am looking anxiously to see what our future will be. Shall we have a fine American drama, from the public handling of this most delicate question, or will our plays be continued on French lines until our young girls and modest women have to be deprived of the pleasure of the theatre?

"The problem play is good in two ways," said Miss Westover, closing her paper in the negative. "It teaches people to pass intelligently upon the morality of a given course of conduct which may not be decidedly either black or white. It develops the moral vision to a perception of the more delicate shades of ethical distinction."

The greater number of speakers, when the discussion became general, were opposed to the problem play.

"I think you have been a little hard upon the problem play," said Mrs. E. L. Fernandez of the dramatic agency, who was one of the guests called upon to speak. "Mrs. Rosenfeld says the problem play usually deals with a vexed question. Will not the play help us to settle that question? The slave question was one of our vexing problems at one time, and a play did more than anything else to bring about its abolition. I have been delighted with the thorough, artistic way this question has been discussed here to-day. If more such consideration is given the drama it will take a higher standard. I am in a position to hear the subject discussed only from the standpoint of dollars and cents. I never heard a manager raise the question of morality. He says only, 'Will it draw?' But I can tell you one thing. We are going to have no more of the 'woman with a past,' who has figured in many problem plays. The managers are saying now with one accord: 'No, we will take no play that has a woman with a past.' I may be that discussions of this kind are bringing about just such results." Mrs. Fernandez was warmly applauded.

Sorosis had her regular ante-debate programme yesterday. Miss Florence C. Gale gave selections on the piano, Harriet Weub and Kathryn Kidder recited, and Miss Fielding C. Roselle sang charmingly.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

—SAVOY—Zaltair Dömé and wife, (Mme. Nordica.)

—HOLLAND—The Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va.

—PARK AVENUE—Gen. George D. Johnson of Alabama.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.

—PLAZA—N. K. Fairbank of Chicago and Edwin Gould and family.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron Ketteler of the German Embassy at Washington.

—HOFFMAN—Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington.

—FIFTH AVENUE—George G. Sill of Hartford and Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and Gen. A. C. McClurg of Chicago.

—WALDORF—V. J. Domingues of the Argentine Legation at Washington, Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., May 28, via Wilmington, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Mills, Antwerp May 22, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Off Fire Island at 9:20 P. M.

SS State of Texas, Evans, Brunswick, Ga., with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:07 A. M.

RECKONING UP ST. LOUIS'S DEAD.

Five Hundred and Fifty-two Persons Known to Have Perished.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The extent of the tornado's disastrous work here and in East St. Louis has overshadowed the losses sustained in adjacent towns in Missouri and Illinois, and until to-day no accurate lists of killed has been made. A careful compilation from all sources made to-day gives the following losses in outlying towns by the tornado:

Missouri, outside of St. Louis:

	Killed.	Injured.	Estimated Property Loss.
Renyeck	..	10	$50,000
Clark	..	10	85,000
Laddonia	1	15	15,000
Farber	1	15	15,000
Dye Schoolhouse	5	30	5,000
Curryville	1	5	8,000
Vandalia	..	10	30,000
Bear Creek	7	35	5,000
Total	16	133	$163,000

The total loss in Randolph and Audrin Counties will amount to $300,000 additional. Loss on crops and farm property in entire State will swell the total beyond $2,000,000.

Illinois, outside of East St. Louis:

	Killed.	Injured.	Estimated Prop. Loss.
Breckinridge	3	2	$18,000
Berkner	6	20	20,000
Maketah	1	5	25,000
New-Minden	5	30	75,000
New-Baden	15	30	50,000
Mount Vernon	5	20	50,000
Fairfield	2	10	15,000
Richview	2	25	75,000
Irvington	5	30	20,000
High Hill	1	7	7,000
Total	46	179	$355,000

Losses at scores of other points, including farm property and crops, may raise the total to over $1,000,000.

Adding the figures of the outlying towns to those relating to St. Louis and East St. Louis, the total loss of life by the tornado is 552.

The work of searching the wreckage goes steadily forward. That a great many bodies are in the ruins seems to be pointed out by the fact that the police have a list of 120 persons who are yet missing. A number of them are probably in the river. It has been believed from the first that at least fifty persons lost their lives by being blown into the river, and only three of them have been recovered thus far.

The local relief fund is now far beyond the hundred-thousand-dollar mark. This does not include the $100,000 which will be given by the Municipal Assembly.

President Warner of the Missouri Pacific Railway has received the following telegram from Helen M. Gould of New-York:

Am sending $1,000 as a subscription to the fund for relief of St. Louis sufferers from cyclone. The city has our warm sympathy.

The continuous rains are a great drawback to the vigorous efforts that are being made to start the street lights. After working night and day, all the street-car systems in the city except one are running on schedule time.

Coroner Waite has held 116 inquests on bodies of victims of the tornado. His verdict was rendered as "death due to shock; accident."

The convention auditorium has been repaired, and was turned over to the Business Men's League to-day.

A New-Jersey Woman a Victim.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 1.—A dispatch has been received here announcing the death of Mrs. Harry White at her home, in Sedalia, Mo. She was a victim of the cloudburst which wrought such destruction there. She was Miss Etta Biggs, the daughter of Benjamin Biggs of this city, and was married May 7 to the Rev. Harry White, whose parents reside at Palmyra, N. J. They had been at Sedalia, where Mr. White is pastor of a church, but two weeks. Their wedding gifts were packed here and sent to them last Thursday.

An Unfortunate Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A telegram to Chief Post Office Inspector Wheeler from St. Louis, received from Inspector Johnston, reads as follows: "Postmaster at New-Baden, Ill., says his office, with entire contents, including mail, stamps, and supplies, was blown away by Wednesday's cyclone; his home wrecked; himself and family all hurt, and one member killed. He asks that stamps and supplies be sent at once."

Died with Her Baby in Her Arms.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—The body of a woman, clasping in her arms the body of an infant, was drawn from the river in front of this city to-day. It is supposed they were victims of the St. Louis tornado, but it is possible that they were passengers on the ferrybott Katherine, which was capsized at Carlo, Ill., in the tornado of last week.

NO FURTHER CLUES FOUND.

The Mystery of the Cunningham Murder Not Cleared Up.

The detectives of the Police Department admitted last night that they had made little progress in clearing up the mystery surrounding the brutal murder of little MaryCunningham at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, on Saturday, or in securing any further evidence against the two men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

It was established yesterday by an examination of the rear yards of the houses in East Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets that the murderer made his escape, after committing the horrible crime, by means of a kitchen window of the Cunningham flat. There was evidence that the window shutters had been thrust open so violently that several of the slats were broken. In the yard of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street is a tall pole, with clothes lines running to it from the upper windows of the structure. In this pole there are spikes driven at short intervals. Similar poles are in the yards of the other Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Street houses. Dividing the yards of the houses in Thirty-seventh Street from those in Thirty-eighth Street is a blind alley. It would be an easy task for a man to climb up the pole at the house where the murder was committed, drop into this blind alley, and then scale the fence of any of the houses in Thirty-eighth Street.

The back doors of these houses are always open in the daytime, and the fugitive could have passed through one of these houses and thus made his escape into Thirty-eighth Street. There is no positive indication that the murderer made his escape in that way, but it is possible that he did so. There would have been no difficulty, however, for him, after silencing his victim, to have left the apartments by the door opening on the hallway and walking out of the front door, as the desperate struggle between the child and her murderer does not appear to have attracted the slightest attention from the tenants in the house.

Both the suspects were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. McCormick, pale and haggard, tottered and almost fell when arraigned before Magistrate Crane. He asserted that he was innocent, and that he had never seen the murdered child, and knew nothing about the crime.

Acting Inspector Brooks asked the Magistrate to remand McCormick, pending the report of the chemist who has been asked to analyze the scrapings from under the prisoner's nails. Thomas G. Fennel., who appeared for McCormick, entered a protest, but the Magistrate granted the request. Farrell, who by his own statement was the last one to see the little girl alive, was also remanded. The examination of both prisoners will take place to-morrow.

The funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Gabriel's Church. A mass of requiem will be sung by seventy of the female pupils of St. Gabriel's Parochial School. Fathers Thomas Preston and John Quinn will celebrate the mass. A large force of police will be present to preserve order, as an immense assemblage is expected.

Restrains Staten Island Officers.

The county officers of Staten Island, who comprise the Board of Appointments under the new law signed by Gov. Morton last week for the reorganization of the Richmond County Police Department, were yesterday served with a mandamus, issued by Justice Barnard, restraining them from meeting and appointing a Bi-Partisan Police Board to-morrow afternoon. The mandamus was secured by Sidney F. Rawson of Port Richmond in behalf of the present Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Rawson declares that the bill signed by Gov. Morton is unconstitutional. The mandamus is returnable next week.

The New Law as to Sweat Shops.

The officers of the United Garment Workers yesterday sent a circular to all the clothing makers' unions announcing that Gov. Morton had signed the Reinhardt Anti-Sweat Shop bill. The new law increases the number of factory inspectors by four, and gives them power, in conjunction with the Board of Health, to destroy clothing manufactured where there is any infectious disease. It also makes the owners of buildings in which such clothing is manufactured equally responsible with the contractors for violation of the law.

NEED OF COAST DEFENSES

SENATOR SQUIRE BELIEVES $10,763,000 WILL BE APPROPRIATED.

With Senators White, Butler, Dubois, Perkins, and Cannon, He Has Been Making an Inspection of the Sites About New-York Harbor Where Guns Are Placed, or It Is Intended to Place Them—Says Congress Should Be More Liberal.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Coast Defenses, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday, that he believed the Coast Defense bill, carrying an appropriation of $10,763,000, would be agreed to by both houses before Congress adjourns.

Senator Squire, with Senators White of California, Butler of North Carolina, Dubois of Idaho, Perkins of Kansas, and Cannon of Utah, has recently been making an inspection of the sites about New-York Harbor, where coast-defense guns now are, or where it is proposed to place them. This visit, the Senator said, had been full of interest, and had given the committee more information as to the real conditions than any number of speeches would have done. It had strengthened his belief that the harbor is not adequately equipped, and that Congress should be more liberal in its appropriations. Should the pending bill become a law, it would be the beginning of a more liberal policy.

"The coast is poorly equipped," he said, "and comparatively little has been done toward completing the scheme of sea-coast defenses which the Fortifications Board outlined some years ago. This is due largely to the small appropriations which Congress has made for the purchase of sites and the manufacture of guns. It seems to me due, in part, although I do not want to be understood as making any serious criticism, to the slow work which has been done in fitting the guns with carriages.

"The House bill proposed to appropriate $25,000 for the purchase of sites for coast-defense guns. The Senate increased this to $500,000. That amount is far too small. I think I am safe in saying that $1,500,000 is needed for this alone.

"In the scheme as outlined originally, 93 direct-fire guns were called for of 8, 10, 12, and 16 inch calibre; 176 mortars, and, I believe, 25 rapid-fire guns. These would give a defense that would be adequate."

"Is Congress likely to make an appropriation for the making of a sixteen-inch type gun?"

"Probably not this year. The sixteen-inch gun has been a much-discussed weapon. Experts are not agreed as to the advisability of constructing them for our use at present. The Watervliet gun factory has the machinery, the lathes, cranes, and other heavy tools needed for the assemblying of a sixteen-inch gun, and in the plan of the Fortifications Board thirty-six guns of this calibre were contemplated. It would probably require two years or more to make this type of gun.

"I believe that they would form a valuable part of our coast defenses. It is a question whether to make the sixteen-inch gun or a greater number of the twelve-inch. A single one of the larger calibre would be equal to two and a half of the next smaller calibre.

"New-York Harbor is not yet adequately protected. It would be possible, if the occasion were urgent, to complete much of the work which is now begun or contemplated in a few months, say, by August, but as it stands to-day the work is just begun. And yet New-York Harbor is more nearly equipped than the other ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. The scheme of defense includes the location of guns at twenty-seven ports. New-York Harbor and San Francisco are the only two at which any of the most modern of the large guns are planted.

"Public opinion has been dormant on this subject of self-protection. There is no private lobby to promote the passage of the bill, and the question has been shamefully neglected. Congress has been lax, very lax, in this matter. Appeals came to Congress this session from seaboard cities, owing to the talk of war with Spain, but all to no purpose. Just consider our condition when we take a position on the high lines of American policy. Things that should have been done have been neglected, and our weakness is known abroad. The Senate and Congress need an object lesson in the condition and money required to remedy our weaknesses.

"If the condition we found existing in New-York is so bad, and it is better than that of other great cities, what must be the condition of the twenty-seven ports which are to be protected?

"In New-York City alone we have $100,000,000 of destructable property.

"What we need to properly defend New-York is 93 high-power long-range guns of eight, ten, and twelve inches, and, in addition to these, we need 176 twelve-inch steel rifle mortars and 25 rapid-fire guns. If the whole of the manufacturing facilities in the country were put to work now it would take at least three years properly to fortify New-York.

"At Sandy Hook we found but two twelve-inch guns ready to be fired, and these had no range finders and were lacking the details necessary to do good, effective work. There are no men kept there, and if troops should be sent there they would not know what to do with these guns. Why, the place is run in the most peculiar manner. The men who were there could not get up steam to show the committee the rise and fall of these two guns.

"At Fort Wadsworth we found five eight-inch guns, none ready for use, and they will not be until some time in August. These are all the direct-fire guns in the lower bay. There are sixteen guns and a mortar battery at the Hook, but to get all the mortars and these guns in shape, if work were begun right away, at least a year would be required.

"At Fort Hamilton we found but one ten-inch gun, which was not mounted."

BROWN AND DIVVER ARE OUT.

The Alderman's Man Didn't Get an Appointment in General Sessions.

There was consternation last night in the Patrick Divver Association, the clubhouse of which, at 59 Madison Street, is one of the finest buildings in the lower east side. There will be consternation in the Second Assembly District to-day when the news gets around, for it was late when it was whispered about last night.

Alderman Nicholas T. Brown has resigned from the Divver Association. He had been its President for four years, and Chairman of the District Tammany Hall General Committee. He had aspired to not only occupy the throne, but to be the power behind the throne as well, but that could never be, even though "Judge" Divver had moved Harlemward.

The resignation was presented at a regular monthly meeting of the association last night. Alderman Brown called the meeting to order as usual, but shortly afterward requested the Vice President, P. M. Dore, to take the chair. Then he left the place, having previously left a note with Secretary Murphy, which was to be read after he had left. It consisted of only a few lines—his resignation from the club.

The members were thunderstruck when it was read. A few who lingered late about the clubhouse spoke in whispers and knew nothing when questioned.

Yes, they had been at the meeting.

"Did the Alderman resign?"

"We don't know."

The particulars were obtained, however. Samuel Wolff was appointed a clerk in the Court of General Sessions two weeks ago by Justice McMahon. Wolff was Divver's man. Brown had a man for the place. Two men couldn't get into one vacancy.

"There you are," said a Second District man.

The storm was brewing, but it didn't break then. Divver wanted a clambake or a barbecue, as usual, this Summer. Brown thought times were too hard. The Board of Trustees decided favorably to the project, and, at a meeting held two weeks ago, the association approved the scheme also.

Brown evidently thought his star was in the descendant. He resigned from the association. He is still on the General Committee, but Second District politicians will not be surprised at anything now.

Suit Against True Reformers.

Wyth L. Robinson, formerly Chief of the Fountains in this city of the United Order of True Reformers, is suing the Grand Fountain for $798, which he claims is due for services in organizing local orders in this city and in New-England. The headquarters are in Richmond, Va. Chief Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, yesterday denied an application of the Grand Fountain to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Radziwill—Milmo.

All the beauty of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church and the charm of fine music, with a profusion of flowers and palms, were employed in the ceremony which yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, united in matrimony Miss Prudencia Viddauri Milmo of Mexico to Prince Albert Radziwill of Russia in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street.

Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. T. E. Murphy, performed the ceremony.

The beautiful chancel of the church was made more beautiful with masses of white carnations, lilies, and palms. The golden vases of the white marble altar were filled with the lilies and carnations. Large palms, imported from Mexico for the occasion, were on either side, with smaller palms intermingled with the white lilies. There were more palms and lilies massed by the marble pillars on either side of the chancel, and the railing was hidden by the flowers.

The carnations, secured at intervals by white satin ribbon bows, covered the top of the railing; the posts at the entrance to the chancel appeared to be large clusters of the lilies, and the smaller posts supporting the railing were dressed with lilies and united with festoons of smilax.

When the bridal party appeared at the church door the small acolytes passed down from the chancel to meet it, and as a processional hymn was sung the procession passed up the aisle.

The bride was on the arm of her father, Patricio Milmo. She was followed by her two bridesmaids, Miss Leonore Milmo and Miss Beales, granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly. Next came the ushers, Patricio Milmo, brother of the bride; Thomas Hugh Kelly, T. Pearsall, Thorne C. Wyndham-Quin, J. Richard Steers, and C. T. Matthews.

The bridegroom and the best man, his brother, Prince Mathias Radziwill, awaited the party at the chancel steps.

The bride wore a gown of white accordion plaited chiffon over white satin, with a long train of brocaded silk, which hung from her shoulders. Her veil of point applique lace was fastened like a cap upon her dark hair. She wore solitaire diamonds in her ears, and her bouquet was of carnations, (no Milmo flowers,) which was carried by her mother and grandmother before her upon their wedding days. Another cluster of carnations was upon the train of her gown.

The bridesmaids wore short satin gowns of white covered with white mull, and large white-plumed hats. Each carried a bouquet of La France roses.

The music was elaborate. The soloists were Miss Lucille Saunders, Signor Giorgio Marberti, Miss Clara Smith, and Pedro Arrencibia. Miss Saunders sang the "Nuptial Hymn to the Holy Spirit," composed for the occasion by T. Pearsall Thorne.

After the church ceremony there was breakfast for the bridal party and the clergy at the house of Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., 19 Washington Square North. Thirty-two guests sat at four small round tables. The bridal table was decorated with white carnations, the others with pink, red, and yellow roses.

The drawing room of the house was decorated with white roses, lilies, and yellow corn-flowers; the music room with pink roses, and the hall with American Beauties.

In the drawing room the Prince and Princess Radziwill received congratulations in a grotto of green palms interspersed with white peonies. The floral decorations at the church and house were by Thorley.

Among the guests at the church were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Lena Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Alice T. Wilmerding, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. C. G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Bessie Ward, Mrs. Bouvier, M. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, and Mavroyeni Bey.

Lottimer—Sheffield.

Miss Helen Sheffield, daughter of Mr and Mrs. William B. Sheffield, and William Lottimer were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the church.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms.

The maid of honor was Miss Edith Dupignac. Alfred Lottimer, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were W. A. Abbott, C. C. Baldwin, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Benjamin S. Sheffield, Paul Bonner, and Frank Rutherford.

The bride's dress was of white corded silk and white chiffon. Her bouquet was of pink and white sweet peas. After the church ceremony a

THE MILBURN DECISION

FURTHER SUPPORTED BY ARTHUR TOWNSEND, BILLIARD PLAYER.

Claims to Have Seen Hadfield's Pacer Tear Off His Competition Number and "Pick Up" the Newark Rider When He Came Along—Referee Pitman's Decision Satisfactory to the Race Committee—Lewis Mockridge's Claim.

Additional testimony was furnished yesterday in support of the decision made by Referee Will R. Pitman in disqualifying Hadfield, the young Newark rider, who finished first in the great Irvington-Milburn bicycle road race.

Arthur Townsend, the well-known amateur billiard expert, and a member of the Lyceum Wheelmen, saw the man who paced Hadfield (the officials claim illegally) tear off his competitor's number before mounting his wheel to help the Newarker along. Another spectator to notice this was Harry Ruth of the Riverside Wheelmen. Neither saw the figures, so the pacer's identity cannot be established.

This act was enough to arouse suspicion in any one's mind, for had the man been a factor in the race, he would not have stopped long enough to do such an absurd thing, particularly as his number was all the officials had by which to identify him.

Mr. Pitman said yesterday that since Saturday he had heard from many reliable sources concerning the illegal pacing, and he felt thoroughly convinced that he had acted properly in the matter. He did not know it at the time, he said, but the racing men had since informed him that before the race it was an "open secret" that No. 45 (Hadfield) would be paced.

The Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is perfectly satisfied with the decision, each member having implicit confidence in the referee. No meeting of the committee will be called to reopen the case, as it was rumored yesterday would be done. The race has been run, and the referee has declared Alexander of Hartford the winner, and that ends it. It has been said that Hadfield contemplates having recourse to the law, hoping to have the referee's decision set aside and himself declared the winner. Those best acquainted with the case do not believe this statement.

Lewis V. Mockridge, the first rider of the Greenwich Wheelmen, who was a competitor in the race, claims to have finished in seventh place. If he did, he received no credit for it, for the judges did not include him in the list of seventy-four whose times were taken. "Pop" Stahl, a prominent member of the Riverside Wheelmen, says he saw Mockridge finish, and that he has witnesses to prove it.

Races at the Cycle Carnival.

The races to be held in conjunction with the big bicycle carnival in Madison Square Garden, beginning next Saturday evening, should be especially interesting from the fact that all the local cracks are now in first-class condition. The entry lists promise to be quite large, and in the one-mile indoor championship, which will be contested on Saturday evening, June 13, the pick of the indoor cracks will be seen. The prize to this race is a particularly handsome gold medal. The half-mile handicap trial against time scheduled for the same evening will be another event of importance to the racing element. A diamond locket will be given to the winner. The races to be given each night throughout the week will be a one-mile scratch and two-mile handicap, for which gold and silver watches will be offered as prizes. All the trophies for these contests are of the full value allowed by the League of American Wheelmen rules. Those who have not yet entered can do so by sending in their names and the necessary fee at once to T. E. Daniels, Secretary, Cycle Concert and Carnival Company, Madison Square Garden.

Quakers Want the Next Cycle Show.

An interesting topic for discussion in cycle trade circles yesterday was the report that the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia had made the Board of Trade a very advantageous offer to hold the next National bicycle show in the Quaker City. It was stated on pretty good authority that the organization had agreed to put up a building for the show and rent it to the board under whose auspices the exhibitions are held at a nominal figure. President Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade could not be found yesterday to verify the report from that quarter, but a prominent manufacturer vouched for its truth, and added that a very good offer had also been made to the board to use the Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue. The last two shows have been held in Madison Square Garden, with gratifying results, and if arrangements satisfactory to the board can be made for the next show it will undoubtedly be held there. The Garden is unquestionably the finest place for a bicycle show in this country.

Pedaling Through Water.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 1.—A dozen members of the Kenilworth Wheelmen, Philadelphia's crack cycling organization, reached this city late last night in an exhausted condition. They had a rough experience crossing the turnpike road, which spans a five-mile stretch of meadows between here and Pleasantville. The party left Philadelphia on Friday and rode over a roundabout course of 175 miles. Last night they started from Pleasantville under the leadership of Capt. Owen to cross the meadow turnpike, not knowing that a high tide had almost completely submerged the road. Half way to this city they struck the water. It was useless to turn back, and the riders were forced to pedal three miles through water which reached above their pedals. One rider's wheel broke down, and he was forced to wade, pushing his machine before him. Totally exhausted, the party reached this city at 10 o'clock, having been two hours on a road which wheelmen usually cover in twenty minutes.

Part of the Return Path Ready.

The return cycle path on the Coney Island Boulevard is now completed above Parkville, and by the 15th inst. the entire stretch of five and one-half miles will be ready for use. It is expected there will be fewer accidents when the new path is opened at the Coney Island end. The completion of the wheelway will be fittingly celebrated on the 27th inst. by a big parade, in which 10,000 riders are expected to take part.

A Five Years' Cycle Trip.

LYNN, Mass., June 1.—Arthur F. Cary, son of George H. Cary, started on a tour around the world upon his wheel this morning. His route was through Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, thence to New-York State, to Kansas City and Denver, where a rest will be taken. After arriving in San Francisco, he will sail for Japan, at which every nation of the world will be visited by him. He expects to be absent five years.

Diehls Fractured His Skull.

E. W. Diehls, one of the wheelmen injured on Saturday in the Irvington-Millburn road race, is at St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. After the race he was taken to his home in Long Island City. It was found he had broken his collar bone and sustained a slight fracture of the skull. He was then removed to the hospital for better treatment. Diehls is the young man whose first name is Emily.

"Tom" Ward Was Pacemaker.

"Tom" Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen paced a party of prominent Hartford cyclists on a run to this city from the Connecticut capital on Decoration Day. The party started at 4 o'clock and had a very enjoyable trip. Those who followed the Riverside veteran were Charles A. Maslen, T. W. Sanman, H. Starkie, M. F. Owens, George M. Langdon, C. Joyce, B. Sperry, Fidel Bubser, and C. Berry Sage.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In the double century, to Sag Harbor and return, held by the Pequod Club of Brooklyn on Saturday and Sunday, there were but nine survivors: Dr. F. R. Baker and W. J. Rippel of the Liberty Wheelmen; John Garrity, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; J. C. Spaeth and G. Madigan, Evergreen Wheelmen; Lieut. A. Thornton, N. N. Leach, O. Yarrington, N. F. Waters, W. Hutchinson, and F. W. Niles of the Pequods, and J. M. Stewart, George Bundick, A. L. Starkweather, Dr. Van Buren, and J. W. Tracy, unattached. Mrs. N. F. Waters and Miss Jennie C. Yatmann were also with the party, and are among the first women known to have survived an organized double century run in two consecutive days.

—The law regulating the speed of teams and cyclists turning corners is to be strictly enforced in this city in the future. Several accidents, resulting from fast driving around corners have been brought to the attention of the police, and it is said that an order will soon be issued strictly to enforce the law. Some cyclists are more careless than drivers in this matter.

—There will be a bicycle parade at Freeport, L. I., on the 10th inst., following the parade and tournament of the firemen of the town of Hempstead. A silver bicycle will be given to the club making the best appearance in line. Wheelmen desiring to take part can obtain full particulars by addressing E. Bartlette Helland, Freeport.

—Mrs. Charlotte L. Bolton of Brooklyn, President of the Lady Tourists' Cycle Club, has been suffering with prostration, the result of learning of the death of a brother and his entire family in the St. Louis tornado.

—According to a cable received yesterday by The American Wheelman, Ray MacDonald defeated "Johnnie" Johnson in a race in Paris on Sunday.

—Secretary Bull of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, returned to town yesterday after an absence of four weeks.

—A coasting contest has been arranged by the Bloomfield Cyclers, but the date has not yet been agreed upon.

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gould's Niagara Beaten and the Britannia a Winner.

LONDON, June 1.—The races of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club were sailed to-day. The weather was bright and clear, and the wind light, from the southeast. The Britannia led at the start of the large raters, with the Hester on the weather quarter, the Ailsa to the leeward, 10 seconds astern, and the Satanita last.

There were four starters in the twenty-rater race, the Niagara, the Penitent, the Luna, and the Sailt.

At the end of the first round in the race for the twenty-raters the Saint had a lead of 15 minutes over the Niagara. The Penitent went ashore before the round was completed, but was floated before the conclusion of the race.

The Saint was the first of the twenty-raters to cross the finish line, which she did at 3:07:34. The Niagara was second, completing the run at 3:29:38. The Luna was a long distance astern.

The race for the large raters was won by the Britannia. The Ailsa won the second prize, and the Satanita was third. The elapsed times were: The Britannia, 4:14:08; the Ailsa, 4:49:54; the Satanita, 5:01:14.

COWES, June 1.—The German Emperor's new yacht Meteor sailed for the Thames to-day.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 1.—Passed east—Steam yachts Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Neara, Charles A. Gould; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Nereid, Albert I. Wise; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Elsa, Miss E. L. Breeze and Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; schooner yacht Monhegan, Clark A. Miller and yawl Montecito, W. W. Tompkins.

Passed west—Steam yachts Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Reva, George L. Rouiade.

The schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Orithyia, Frederick Lee, came to anchor here from Larchmont. The cutter Liris, Clifford Hendricks, was hauled out this afternoon at Woods's yard to clean and paint.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 1.—The station here of the New-York Yacht Club was opened to-day for the Summer. Benjamin Whitten, who has been in charge since it was built, is again the steward.

The steam yachts Embla, J. H. Hannan, and Kalolah, Frederick Hubbard, and the sloop Acushla, J. H. Hannan, sailed westward to-day, and the schooner Elsemarie, J. B. King, sailed eastward.

Free Baths Ready June 15.

Superintendent Graham of the Bureau of Repairs of the Public Works Department said yesterday that the free floating baths would not be ready for use until June 15. The baths are being repaired and painted.

THE JURY

to whom we submit our cause is picked indiscriminately from the masses. There are no special qualifications required to pass judgment on the evidence we offer.

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

for made-to-order Suit of West of England Serge, fast color, or your pick from an endless variety of other dressy goods, is our side of the case. To you it is plain. To other tailors it is a veritable "knock-out" drop. Of course we win. The result of the verdict—at least 1,400 suits each week in this city.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Wholesale Woollen—House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City:
Sun Building, Park Row & Nassau. (Open evenings.)
47 and 49 Beaver St.
Arcade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Building, 120 B'way, 7th floor.
Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway, 6th floor.
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston. (Open evenings.)
1,191 Broadway, near 28th St. (Open evenings.)
125th St. and Lexington Ave. (Open evenings.)
Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard St.
Send for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks.
Clothes kept in repair—no charge.
48 Wood St., London, England.

BICYCLES.

YOU NOTICED THAT

REMINGTON BICYCLES

were used in the police parade. A combination of the "finest." Only the best bicycles should do duty on the police force, as they daily undergo rough usage.

Remington Arms Co.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th St. and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
533 Fulton St.
Hartley & Graham,
313-315 Broadway, N.Y. City

500 2d HAND BICYCLES

Must be cleared this week to make room for new goods. Columbias, $20; Victors, $25; Crescents, $20; Imperials, $20; Liberties, $20. Quantity cheaper grades $15, cushion tires $10

2000 NEW BICYCLES AT

$19, $25, $20, (Boys and Girls.) | $35, $39, $49, (Ladies and Men.)

We carry more stock than any three dealers combined. WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

HERALD CYCLE CO.,
In Basement 114 NASSAU ST. Near Beekman.

306 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 31ST ST. Columbia Bicycles AND TANDEMS.

SILVER MOUNTING TO ORDER.
All Necessary Equipments.

Children's Wheels, $32 to $45.

Repairing.

Private lessons by capable instructors. Also lady teacher in attendance.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BICYCLE BARGAINS.

$29—Ramblers, Columbias, Crescents—$29.
Juno's 12, Ormondes 19, Victors 15, Liberty's 22.
500 NEW 96 WHEELS 39.00 up. GUARANTEED
Old WHEELS Exchanged. CALL and INSPECT.

Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay,
Near Broadway, in Basement.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL SALES.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree of foreclosure and sale, duly rendered and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, at a regular session thereof, held at the United States Court House, in the City of Omaha, on March 4th, 1896, Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, Circuit Judge, presiding, in a certain cause then pending in said court, wherein Elias C. Benedict, S. L. Parrish, Isidor Wormser, Anthony J. Thomas, and Thomas B. Williams are complainants, and the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company, the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Messrs. S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederick R. Coudert, and John W. Mason are defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs against said defendants, ordering and directing that all the property, real, personal, and mixed, rights, and franchises of every kind and nature and of every description of the said defendant, the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, mentioned and referred to in said decree, be sold at public auction on the mortgaged premises, at the Depot, in the Town of York, County of York, State of Nebraska, as in said decree specifically provided.

I, Edward Simonton, Special Master, in and by said decree appointed to execute the same and to make the sale, and to execute and deliver a deed or deeds of conveyance of the property sold upon confirmation of the said sale, and the payment of the purchase price as in said decree specifically directed, will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1896, at the hour of ten o'clock forenoon of that day, on the mortgaged premises, at the Depot, in the Town of York, County of York, and State of Nebraska, and the franchises, property, premises, rights, and franchises, to wit:

All and singular the property, real, personal, and mixed, of the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, wheresoever situated and wherever situate and of whatsoever kind and description, including all and singular the line or lines of railroad now or heretofore owned and operated by the said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, and running from Table Rock, in Pawnee County, to the County of Clay, State of Nebraska, through the Counties of Clay, Fillmore, and York, or parts thereof, to the Town of Stromsburg, in the County of Polk, State of Nebraska, a distance of about sixty-four and 35-100 miles, and from the so-called Kansas City & Omaha Junction at Fairbury, in Jefferson County, Nebraska, to the Wye Switch at McCool Junction, in said State, a distance of about forty-three and 67-100 miles; and from Alma Junction, Nebraska, to Alma, Nebraska, a distance of about eighty-five and 66-100 miles, making a total of about one hundred and ninety-three and 68-100 (193 68-100) miles; including the roadbed, superstructure, and right of way of said railroad, and all telegraph lines, land, real estate, roads, tracks, sidetracks, viaducts, buildings, depots, station houses, car houses, engine houses, and waiting rooms, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances connected therewith, and all other things of whatsoever kind thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining or held or acquired by said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company for use in connection with the said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, or other rolling stock and equipment, and all implements and materials for the construction, operating, repairing, or replacing of the said railroad or branches, and all office furniture, supplies, merchandise, and other goods and chattels, and all properties and rights of every kind owned by or belonging to the said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, and all the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises which the said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company can have or exercise or has acquired possession of, in and to, and with respect to the said railroad, or anything belonging or appertaining thereto.

Together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estates, rights, claims, demands, titles, and interest whatsoever of the said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, present or prospective, of, in, against, and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and also all properties and rights of every kind now owned by the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company.

No bid will be accepted at said sale from any bidder for a sum less than $150,000, nor from any bidder who shall not first place in the hands of the undersigned, Special Master, or deposit with him, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid, if accepted, the sum of $150,000 in money or in a certified check upon a National bank satisfactory to said Master, which deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property, in case such bidder complies with the terms of sale, obeys the order of the court regarding the same, and completes his purchase. If he fail to do so, such deposit will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied as the court may direct. If, however, without the fault of the bidder, any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. Upon confirmation of the sale by the court, the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash may be paid either in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled, or credited, as provided in said decree aforesaid, bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage thereby foreclosed, and to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale upon the distribution thereof, as in said decree provided, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sum in cash as would be payable on such bond or bonds out of the proceeds of the sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The court reserves the right to resell the property on such notice as the court shall direct in case the purchaser shall fail to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of the order requiring such payment.

The purchaser or purchasers at said sale, his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed by the Master as hereinafter provided, to elect which of the leases and contracts owned or held by said Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company such purchaser or purchasers, his or their representatives or assigns, desire to assume or accept, and shall not be held to have assumed any of said leases or contracts which he or they do not elect to assume or accept. The purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sum bid, take the same and receive the deed thereof upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed by the court to the receivers, and all unpaid indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities which have been legally contracted or incurred by said receivers (either as receivers in the suit hereinbefore mentioned or in any ancillary suit) in the operation or on account of the mortgaged property, at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by said defendant, the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Company, in the operation of its railroads prior to the appointment of the receivers which are prior in lien to the mortgage in suit, or which are foreclosed. (payment whereof was ordered by the order of court dated October 5th, 1895,) and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage, and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness, obligation, or liability incurred by said railroad company within the period allowed by the Statute of Limitations of the State of Nebraska, for the commencement of such suit thereon after such indebtedness, obligation, or liability was contracted or arose.

The decree of foreclosure aforesaid provides as part of the conditions of the sale that in the event that said purchaser or purchasers shall refuse after demand to pay any such indebtedness, obligation, or liability, the person holding the claim therefor, whether established in a State court or any other court of competent jurisdiction may, upon fifteen days' notice to said purchaser or purchasers, their successors or assigns, file his petition in this court to have any such claim enforced against the property aforesaid in accordance with the usual practice in relation to claims of a similar character; and such purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to appear and make defense to any claim, debt, or demand so sought to be enforced, and either party shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree, or order made therein. Jurisdiction of this cause is retained by this court for the purpose of enforcing the foregoing provisions of this decree, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of this court in respect to the payment of such prior indebtedness, obligation, or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of such order, subject, however, to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings under the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Such purchaser or purchasers, and his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in this court or in any other court, and he or they or any of the parties to this suit shall have the right to contest any claim, demand, or allowance existing at the time of the sale then undetermined, and any claim or demand which may arise or be presented thereafter, which would be payable by such purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, or which would be chargeable against the property purchased, in addition to the amount paid by said purchaser or purchasers at the sale, and may appeal from any decision relating to any such claim, demand, or allowance, and shall have and enjoy all rights to stay or supersedeas as fully as if a party thereto.

Said decree further provides that the funds arising from the sale of said premises shall be applied:

I. To the payment of the expenses of the sale.

II. To the payment of the charges, compensation, allowance, and disbursements of the receivers, including all deficiencies paid by them on account of the operation and management of the property during the time they have held the same, and all unpaid indebtedness and liability incurred by them therein that is either established or unquestioned, and all balances due said receivers or their counsel.

III. To the payment of charges, compensation, and allowances to complainants and other parties to the suit and their attorneys.

IV. To the payment of the taxes due on the mortgaged property.

V. Any balance to be paid on the bonds and coupons, all of which is specifically provided in said decree aforesaid, reference whereunto is hereby made.

Upon the confirmation of the sale and payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers, the undersigned, Special Master, will execute a deed conveying the property purchased to said purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, and the decree above mentioned provides that thereupon the said purchaser or purchasers shall be let into possession of the premises thereby conveyed, and that all persons to this suit who are in possession of the same or any part thereof shall deliver the property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property or income acquired or received by said receivers since the commencement of this suit, through the management or operation of the mortgaged premises that has not been applied or shall not be applied pursuant to the orders of this court to payment of expenses of operation and liabilities of the receivers and the railroad company. This possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid, or to comply with any order of the court with respect to the payment of any indebtedness, obligation, or liability as hereinbefore provided within thirty days of the service of a copy of said order.

All of which property, rights, privileges, franchises, contracts, lands, railroads, buildings, and other property hereinbefore set forth, will be sold together as one entire property absolutely and without redemption, at the place aforesaid, subject to the terms, conditions, provisions, reservations, and extensions in said decree specified and mentioned, to which for further certainty reference is hereby made.—Dated May 21st, 1896.

EDWARD SIMONTON,
Special Master.

PARRISH & PENDLETON,
44 Broadway, New-York.
HARRIS RICHARDSON,
St. Paul, Minn.,
Solicitors for Complainants.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam;") at 7:30 AM, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam;") at 8 AM, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, St. Marc, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Anerley, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Anerley.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston; at 10 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at $3 PM for Bluefields per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma;) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington," leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Daily, (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M., (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM	Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, June 6,	10 AM	Fulda, July 4,	10 AM
Kaiser, June 20,	10 AM	Ems, July 11,	10 AM
Werra, June 27,	10 AM	Kaiser, July 25,	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, June 4, 7 AM		A. Victoria, June 18, 7 AM
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM		F. Bismarck, Je 25, 11 AM

Cabin, $95 and upward. II Cabin, $60 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¼ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

ST. LOUIS	June 3	PARIS	June 13
BERLIN	June 6	NEW-YORK	June 17
ST. PAUL	June 10	ST. LOUIS	June 24

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Western'd, June 3.	Noon	So'thwark, Je. 10, 9:30	AM
Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10	AM	No'rland, June 17	Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. "Around the World" Tours. 140th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 12th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, June 6,	noon	Lucania, July 4,	10 AM
Etruria, June 13,	9 AM	Etruria, July 11,	2 PM
Campania, June 20,	noon	Campania, July 18,	10 AM
Umbria, June 27,	2 PM	Umbria, July 25,	2 P.M.

EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

54th ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor suite; elegantly furnished; private table; bath; other suites; Southerners accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

44th ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms; moderate prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a single woman to take care of house for Summer; willing to do anything that is required; best reference. K. F., 385 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would recommend a competent, trustworthy chambermaid; willing to make herself useful; also a very good waiter, who understands hairdressing and sewing; both can be seen at present employer's. 1 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, Scotch-American Protestant, who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Apply, from 10 until 1 o'clock, at 108 East 35th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress; disengaged June 6; present employer can be seen. M. L., 449 Park Ave.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE—Young girl lately landed wishes place to do chamberwork and look after children; good sewer. Mrs. Smith, 101½ West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at present employer's, 5 East 35d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad desires situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; no objection to country; personal reference. 70 West 83d St.; ring Gilhooley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; best personal city references. Apply at 81 West 45th St., corner 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist with other work if required; city or country; good city reference. J., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Swiss to do chamberwork and plain sewing in private family; no washing. Helene, 457 6th Av., care of Mrs. Taylor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; three years' city references from last employer. A. Dunn, 332 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good personal city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 9, care of Ross.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will assist with other work; 5 years' excellent reference from last employer. 253 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class references. 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; present employer can be seen. 9 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid; assist with washing if desired; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; plain seamstress. 312 East 27th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; city or country. 28 East 75th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; or help with grown children. Present employer's, 32 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant; best city reference. E. L., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid. Inquire at present employer's, 107 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 63d St., from 11 to 1, Monday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen at 210 Madison Av., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; best city reference. 63 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; city or country; best city reference. 291 Western Boulevard, near 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, in private family. Call, Tuesday, present employer's, 51 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; good personal reference. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12, at 109 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good sewer; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference. 116 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes position for her chambermaid; would assist in waiting; four years' reference. 51 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an Englishwoman as first-class chambermaid; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to procure situation for her two girls, whom she can highly recommend; would like to go together, one as cook, other waitress, but would not object to a little chamberwork if needed. Apply, present employer's, 113 East 37th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge; get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 122 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best city reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; best city reference; neat and understands her work thoroughly; city or country. Call, after 11 A. M., employer's, 26 West 32d St.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable Swedish girls; together; one as cook; other as seamstress or waitress; reference, Miller, 179 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; references; no objection to short distance out of town. 210 East 30th St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; good cook; excellent laundress; small family; good city reference; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; wages, $30. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as experienced cook; take entire charge; eight years' city reference; no objection to country. Janitor's bell, 159 West 66th st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches, and baker; city or country; best city references; wages, $25 to $30; private family. C. R., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Frenchwoman; recommended by lady; six years' references in Newport and city; where kitchenmaid is kept. Louise, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. 128 West 50th St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; city reference. 421 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 18 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a respectable person as a good family cook. Apply at present employer's, for two or three days, 58 West 55th St.

COOK, &c.—By Scotch Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker and manager; city or country; city reference. 434 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent personal reference; city or country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; city references; wages, $25. K., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook and baker; washing; private family; city or country; city references. 406 4th Av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By two Swedish girls as cook, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go in the country with a private family. Call, present employer's, 630 Madison Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a trustworthy German as good cook and laundress; city or country. 161 East 34th St.; store.

COOK.—By a good cook; five years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 1,069 Park Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By woman to cook, wash, and iron in private family; city or country; best of references. 289 Lenox Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place a competent cook; five years' very best personal references from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook in private family; three years and six months' best city reference. 844 7th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; cook; chambermaid and waitress; city or country. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By reliable, neat, German, very economical cook; city or country. 101 East 84th St., store.

COOK.—By a colored girl as cook or to do general housework; small family. Gates, 418 West 52d St.

COOK.—Best city reference. 211 East 56th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; good city reference. 852 8d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; has the best of city references; would take entire charge of a house; city or country. B. D., care of Mrs. Lalanne, 169 West 21st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong, able woman; good washer, ironer, and house cleaner; good reference. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent cook; good laundress; day, week; or care house for Summer. B., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—NURSE.—By a good French dressmaker a situation during the Summer months; willing to help in housekeeping, with her fifteen-year-old daughter; capable of taking care of children and could begin lessons in French and music. A. B., 126-128 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 154 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, good reference, wants more customers home or by day; no objections to country. French Dressmaker, 138 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; in or out of house; only those wanting high-class work; $2.50 per day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would work in private family or at home; $1.35 a day. 255 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; by the day; best references. Wald, 330 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly experienced American young lady as nursery governess; English and music; knowledge of kindergarten; entire charge taken; no objections to traveling. S., 222 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady, graduate from Paris, as governess or companion; teach music; city references. Miss Lemarie, 792 9th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wants position for her experienced North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend; takes entire charge. Reliable, 92 East 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American, 35, as housekeeper, companion, mother's help, or any position of trust; good seamstress; references. Refined, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two neat young girls, one for general housework, other as chambermaid and waitress. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Irish girl as kitchenmaid; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; A1 class dressmaker; formerly with Redfern and Mrs. Thurn, 5th Av.; good hairdresser, packer; best French education; highest Paris and city references. Léonie, 253 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid as hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging; accustomed to traveling; first-class reference. Agathe, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged French hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or to grown-up children. H., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work. 12 East 65th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good seamstress and hairdresser; city references. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; experienced in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city references. A., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a competent German Protestant maid for ladies or misses over fourteen years; has long reference. Apply at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 2 P. M., 81 West 68th St.

MAID.—By Swede, middle-aged, as maid or attendant to elderly or invalid lady; understands dressmaking; first-class references. O. K., 990 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress for young ladies or grown children; city or travel; good reference. Amme, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress, or light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker as maid and seamstress; willing to travel; reference. M. O., 874 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable young girl in private family; willing to assist with other duties. 345 West 16th St., Taylor's bell.

MAID, &c.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress; would assist waitress or chambermaid; best city references. H. H., Box 195 Times.

MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; is well experienced; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her laundress and her waitress; they will be disengaged June 5. Call, between 1 and 3, at 4 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, in a small private family; two years' city references. Call, from 9 till 12, at 319 West 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in a private family going in country; no objection to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young widow to take family wash home; first-class laundress; best city references. 43 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young woman; understands all fineries; city or country; city reference. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Haley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; well recommended; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman; first-class personal city reference; no objection to the country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; city or country; personal reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 121 West 55th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; good city reference. M. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German Protestant as experienced nurse to an infant; eight years' references. 50 East 73d St.

NURSE.—By French young girl, speaking no English, good reference, as nurse in good private family. Call or write to present employer, Mrs. Bays, Hotel Majestic, Room 512, 72d St. and Central Park West.

NURSE.—Lady desires situation for competent, reliable infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; great many years' experience; can highly recommend her.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend her nurse as capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has the best of reference; two years with me. 273 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By North German, intelligent, middle-aged woman; 14 years in America; speaks French, an nurse to children; would go to Europe. A. B., 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good sewer; or as chambermaid and wait on lady; good reference. 18 Washington Square.

NURSE or MAID.—By competent girl as nurse or maid to growing children; good reference. Nurse, Box 203 Times.

NURSE.—Competent; German Protestant; takes charge of infants; best city references; city or country. E. F., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as infant's nurse or to growing children; is a good seamstress; has best city reference. 430 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By a French maid as nurse; lately arrived. Ring L. C. bell, 247 West 29th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as parlormaid or waitress; private; English trained; well recommended; no registry need apply. C., 157 East 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady would like to find a situation for her seamstress and nursery maid; can speak French and German; highly recommended. 521 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for competent Protestant seamstress and chambermaid; personal reference from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A family going abroad wishes to place their seamstress and chambermaid, whom they can highly recommend. 130 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to go as seamstress and take care of grown children. 237 West 39th St. Enroe.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as waitress, other as chambermaid and seamstress; five years' city reference. Call at present employer's, 87 West 88th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID, or EITHER.—By a competent young woman; two years references; personal references; city or country. Mary, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class North of Ireland Protestant in a private family; country for Summer; city references. L., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses; wines, salads, &c.; assist with chamberwork if required; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—Exceptionally good waitress; also efficient French maid; highly recommended by present employer. 822 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; best city references. E. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll wishes to find a situation for an excellent waitress or chambermaid, thoroughly competent, who leaves on account of going to the seashore. Call, between 10 and 12, at 123 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; can take butler's place if required; disengaged June 2; best city reference. M. J., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and silver; can fill a butler's place; best city reference; country preferred. 122 West 31st St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady not keeping house for the Summer, wishes to find situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, 9 to 1, at 31 East 65th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant waitress; thoroughly competent; six years' very best personal references from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; willing and obliging; private family; city or country; best city reference. 921 8d Av.; Barnes, third floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; city or country; late personal references. 410 West 50th St.; ring Hugh's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; small, first-class family. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers. 42 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 4th Av.

TO EUROPE.—By a young refined girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; reference. Norwegian, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly competent and reliable; is a good valet; has excellent reference from first-class city families; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; both thoroughly understand their business in every particular; leaving present employment on account of family going to Europe; will be highly recommended. V. Y., Box 883 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND STEWARD ON YACHT.—A lady desires a situation for a respectable young Englishman, who understands his duties well; excellent references from England. Present employer's, 129 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a young experienced man; neat in person; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands valeting and the care of silver; can be highly recommended by all employers. J. R., 950 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, or second man, by competent young man, thoroughly experienced; is private family; is willing and obliging; city references. William, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; sober and honest; speaks a little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class experienced Swiss; single; make himself useful; city or country; very good references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede in private family; perfectly honest and sober; best city personal references. C. Dalin, care of R. Souchy, 413 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler; a sober, competent man; for three months. Apply at 14 West 10th St., during this current week, before 10 A. M.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—On yacht; well experienced; English; good city reference. W. J., 877 6th Av., care of Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER or VALET.—Or job with invalid; Europe or otherwise; reference. D., employers, 117 East 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 45 West 57th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; good city references; left through family going to Europe; age 28; height 5 feet 9½ inches. E. E., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, English, as butler and cook; three years' personal references. W. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a first-class private family; country or city; best city reference. 460 6th Av., cigar store, near 28th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; very competent; honest, sober; excellent references; disengaged June 8. F. F., 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

BUTLER.—By an experienced and well recommended Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties. H. P., 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; reference; just disengaged; Englishman; wages, $50. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, competent man in a private family; sober and willing; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find place for good butler; is willing and obliging; can recommend him highly. 65 West 55th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just disengaged; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. L., 928 4th Av.; tailor's store.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 36th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; best personal reference; no incumbrance. Nelson, 434 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef in private family; first-class reference; wages moderate. P. S., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; 28 years of age; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; wants to go to the country; four years' reference from last employment. Call, for two days, Patrick Frain, 210 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Protestant; single; experienced city driver; temperate; several years' first-class reference, written and personal; city or country. F., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man of forty as coachman; useful about house; willing and obliging; best reference; city or country; moderate expectations. M. R., 472 Western Boulevard.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 39 West 44th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and cows; 3½ years with present employer; will be highly recommended. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, single young man; Protestant; expert city driver; neat appearance; willing, obliging; personal city references of highest character. James, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, harness, carriages; willing and obliging; best references from former and last employers. P. K., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; two in family; thoroughly understands his business; recommended, by first-class city families. 121 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for competent coachman; eight years very best personal reference. Call at 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—German; late three years with Dr. A. Jacobi; careful city driver; best references from late and former employers. Eagle Club stables, 103 West 30th St. Adam.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; over nine years' best city and country references; honest, sober, willing. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced single colored young man; city or country; ten years' reference from present employer. J. D., 60 West 43d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation; thoroughly experienced single man; age 30; English; six years' city driving references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and is willing to be generally useful; best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Young married man; Swiss; understands care of fine horses and carriages; first-class references. A. K., 904 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; first-class city references; city or country. R. S., 760 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; middle aged; single; last employer can be seen. William, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; not afraid of work; city or country; A1 reference; last employer can be seen. J. G., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; good reference; sober, honest, and willing. W. C., 46 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Single man; city or country; first-class references. Care of W. H. McCarthy, Maud S. stable, 125th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; lived with him three years; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging; first-class family coachman; breaking up establishment and going to Europe, else would not part with him. K., 334 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city driver; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; married; English (36); temperate; highest personal and written references. R. Jones, care Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man of good appearance, who thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's road and carriage horses; is good driver and thorough horseman; first-class personal city reference; can be seen. Thomas Clancy, 178 East 73d St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up, who can be seen. M. B., 151 East 32d St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—English; single; care of horses, garden, lawn; references. Gardener, 420 East 26th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a Scotchman, lately landed. Milne, 94 6th Av., one flight up.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German in small family as head gardener, or will take charge of gentleman's place; references. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—By young Swede as gardener; married; small family; fourteen years' first-class recommendations. G. Carlson, 863 East 71st St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—English; energetic; smart in stable; strictly understands his business; 5 feet 6 inches; age, 22; personal city reference. Edwards, Bayville Post Office, L. I.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN, GARDEN or FARM.—Good reference; city or country; one year's reference from last employer. A. L., 140 West 33d St.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By a respectable young man; city or country; good references. Gallagher, 105 East 59th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; indoors; private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal city references. John, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Scotchman as first-class second man; thoroughly understands silver, waiting, &c.; city references. W. R., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Lady wishes to get a place for her second man. Can be seen at present employer's, 7 East 55th St., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; honest, sober, and willing; best city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. F., Box 877 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede; best of city references. A. F., 387 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; indoors; private family; understands waiting on table; five years' personal references; willing and obliging. Henry, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish couple; man generally useful; wife first-class laundress; honest and reliable; good references. G., 236 East 23d St., care Smith.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man in a private family; store or institution; reference from present employer. Worthy, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman, 26; at anything; single; abstainer; credentials; cash security. Toward, 108 Clinton Place.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; will assist with waiting; city references. Erich Lindqvist, 289 East 59th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; any kind of work; city or country; best reference; just disengaged. Hill, 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Strictly sober; care of horses, garden, and milking; reference. Holmes, 2,240 3d Ave.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his valet, courier, or as butler; valet who has accompanied him on a tour around the world; has lived previously in England; knows the Continent well; speaks English, French, German fluently; age 32; situation for a short time not objected to. Wertheimer, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—In private family; has good reference; country or city. M. Kenny, 20 Cornelia St.

Miscellaneous.

BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCHMAN A JOBBING bench in a first-class carriage shop in the wood line. Anderson, 203 Linden Av., Greenville, Jersey City.

BARTENDER.—By a young man, 19, as bartender or to work in store. 507 East 15th St., Avenue A.

MASSAGE.—By a young colored man; thoroughly understands massage and bathing; eight years' reference one place; private preferred. S. T. Jones, 232 East 55th St.

PHYSICIAN.—Age 30; six years Bellevue Hospital; trained nurse; expert masseur; desires care invalid; home or traveling; diplomas, certificates, licenses, and references submitted. L., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, 22, from out of town, wishes position in wholesale house; will return home each evening. Wm. Culen, Willow Lodge, 117 Willow St., Bloomfield, N. J.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—General repairs all kinds; stores, offices, iceboxes, dumbwaiters; houses overhauled and built new; estimates cheerfully given; charges moderate. P. Darby, 632 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent maid, with city references of one year at least; must be very good hairdresser. Apply at Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av. and 50th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Spool silk salesman for Greater New-York trade among clothing, cloak, and shoe trade. Manufacturer, Box 197 Times.

WANTED—Three first-class organizers for A1 beneficial order; wide options; good pay to right men. Address W., Box 207 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

According to Her Method.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The professor is very punctilious about the use of language. His youngest daughter has learned to ride a wheel, and the fact is very apparent in her conversation. Now and then he moved uneasily in his chair, but he made no comment. After a time he said:

"Lucia,' would you mind closing that door? I am getting as cold as an ike."

She arose to obey and then turned with a puzzled look and inquired:

"As cold as a what?"

"As cold as an ike."

"I don't understand you."

"That is very strange. It seems to accord with your theory of verbal expression. If a bicycle can consistently be called a 'bike,' I see no possible objection to my alluding to an icicle as an ike."

Considerable Trouble.

From The Chicago Record.

"Are you expecting your rich aunt to visit you this Summer?"

"Yes, and it will be a lot of trouble; we have to get all the old family portraits down out of the attic and hang them around while she's here."

A Progressive Affliction.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time?" asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology.

"Mister," answered the tramp, "I git so tired doin' nothin' that I can do nothin' else."

His Mistake in Borrowing.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mrs. Wiggles—The rain is spattering right through this umbrella all over my new hat.

Mr. Wiggles—I know it. I got badly fooled on that umbrella, but I picked out the best-looking handle in the rack.

A Novelty.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"Why don't you write a story with a unique title about some odd, peculiar personage?"

"Well, how would 'The Man Without a Camera' strike your fancy?"

"Good; where did you see him?"

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 135 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 26 Beaver St., N. Y.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON MAY 30.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.

THE HALCYON,
(formerly Halcyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Now open.

Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.

N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.

On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.

For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

A SUMMER AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.

Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.

Mr. J. B. Stetson will be at Fifth Av. Hotel from June 9 with plans, etc.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DO

MRS. FLEMING BRIGHTER

SHE APPEARS IN COURT WITH NATURAL COLOR IN HER CHEEKS.

Juror Montgomery Somewhat Bruised by His Accidents, and Juror Buchtel Disturbed by His Brother's Death—C. A. Anderson Testifies that He Did Not See the Defendant Weeping the Day After Her Mother's Death.

Only one witness was examined yesterday at the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss. This was due partly to the length of the examination to which Charles A. Anderson, the manager of the Colonial Hotel, where Mrs. Fleming was staying at the time of Mrs. Bliss's death, was subjected, and partly to the disturbed state of mind of two of the jurors.

One of the jurors, Richard M. Montgomery, who, with his wife, was thrown out of his carriage at Babylon, L. I., on Sunday, was not only suffering from his injuries, but was much alarmed at the critical state of his wife, who was more seriously injured. Mr. Montgomery said yesterday in the courtroom that he had had two falls, one the time his wife was thrown out, when he escaped practically without a scratch, and a second time, after he had placed his wife in safety and was driving the horse to the stable, when his neck was strained and both his knees were abraded.

The second juror, Charles Buchtel, announced at the beginning of the afternoon session that he had just received news of the death of his brother at Akron, Ohio, and he felt very much upset about it. The Recorder, in consequence, adjourned the trial until this morning without holding an afternoon session.

The opening of the trial at the morning session was considerably delayed owing to the absence of J. B. Huntoon, one of the members of the jury. Immediately after he arrived, Mrs. Fleming entered the courtroom. She had a natural color in her cheeks, which has been absent from them since the testimony in the case began to be taken, and she seemed altogether brighter and more cheerful in her manner and bearing.

The first thing which Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Mr. Brooke did after entering the courtroom was to make anxious personal inquiries of Richard M. Montgomery as to how he felt. Mr. McIntyre was the more earnest of the two in his questions, but Mr. Brooke was the more solicitous and graceful in his inquiries.

Just as the Recorder was about to ask the counsel for the prosecution to go on with the case, District Attorney Fellows approached the bench, accompanied by a distinguished-looking man, dressed like a clergyman. He introduced the stranger, who turned out to be Justice Edgar C. Thursman, appointed to preside over the June term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to the Recorder, and another delay of ten minutes took place.

The prosecution then took up a side of the case not previously touched upon. It began to connect Mrs. Fleming with the cause of Mrs. Bliss's death by putting on the stand the manager of the Colonial Hotel, where Mrs. Fleming was living before and after her mother's death.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst entered the courtroom at noon, piloted by Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Recorder Goff greeted Dr. Parkhurst cordially and had a seat placed for him on the bench. From that altitude the clergyman gazed long and earnestly through his gold-rimmed spectacles at Mrs. Fleming, who noticed his gaze, asked who he was, took one good stare at him, and then gave up her attention again to listening to the testimony. Judge Newburger of the General Sessions Court came in soon afterward and took a seat on the other side of the Recorder.

Acting Police Inspector McCullagh, in full uniform, was seated near Mr. McIntyre during the session. He was called and sworn just before 1 o'clock and excused, as he had to take part in the police parade at 2 o'clock P. M. He arrested Mrs. Fleming at the time of her mother's death, and took charge of the effects which she left behind in the Colonial Hotel.

Charles A. Anderson, examined by Assistant District Attorney Miller, said that he lives at the Colonial Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and is its manager. Mrs. Fleming's children came there to live on June 6, 1895. Some of Mrs. Fleming's furniture came with the children and was placed in Rooms 71 and 73. Mr. Anderson identified a plan of these rooms as correct. The defendant came to live at the house on Sept. 7 or 8. The rooms were engaged by Mr. Bliss, the stepfather of Mrs. Fleming.

Q.—Where did the defendant take her meals in your hotel? A.—I do not know. They were sent to her apartments.

Q.—Who took them there? A.—James Redmond.

Q.—After the defendant left the rooms what was done with her effects? A.—They were left subject to Mr. Bliss's orders.

Q.—What did you do with them then? A.—I had them placed in a storeroom.

Q.—To whom did you give them on Oct. 3? A.—To Inspector McCullagh.

Q.—Did you make a memorandum of these effects? A.—No; but Inspector McCullagh did, and I signed it.

A receipt signed by the witness of a list of the articles was here submitted to him by Mr. Miller and identified by him. There was a counter-receipt signed by the inspector. Mr. Brooke objected to the admission of these papers as evidence of the transfer of the articles, holding that they were only evidence of the fact that they were so drawn up and executed.

Mr. Miller finally got matters involved in such a tangle over the question as to whether Mr. Anderson accompanied Inspector McCullagh to the storeroom when the latter took Mrs. Fleming's effects that Mr. McIntyre asked the Recorder to allow Mr. Miller to consider the witness as an adverse one to the prosecution.

The Recorder replied that the unwillingness of the witness must be shown by his testimony.

Further questioning brought out the statement that Acting Inspector McCullagh and Walter T. Scheele visited the storeroom together before the effects were finally taken away under Acting Inspector McCullagh's sole direction. The list of Mrs. Fleming's effects was then read. The effects consisted of boxes, bundles, and old clothes.

Mrs. Fleming was seen by the witness on Aug. 30, 1895, the day of Mrs. Bliss's death. He told her that Mrs. King had been asking for her little daughter, Florence King. Mrs. Fleming replied that she had gone home long before.

Q.—Did you deliver a bundle of meal checks to any one about that time? A.—Yes. I gave a number of restaurant checks to Detective Sawyer on Sept. 3. These checks were for Aug. 30.

Q.—When did Mrs. Fleming leave your hotel? A.—On Sept. 3.

Q.—Did she owe any money then at the hotel?

Mr. Brooke objected to this question.

Mr. McIntyre said that these questions might become of the greatest value in establishing a motive for the murder on the part of the defendant. It would be shown that she owed considerable sums of money to various persons, and that she had promised to pay them within a short time.

Mr. Brooke contended that the excuses of a debtor in response to the harassing of their creditors could in no way be construed as a motive for murder. He quoted the case of the People against Noelke.

The Recorder said, testily, that Mr. Brooke had so often referred to this case that he would like to see a copy of the decision. The report containing the case was at once sent for. Then the Recorder said that evidence following a murder might be as valuable in regard to motive as that of facts preceding it. Therefore he overruled Mr. Brooke's objection and allowed the question.

The amount due for Mrs. Fleming's board and rooms, the witness said, was $104, which she was not responsible for. This amount was paid last Saturday morning by a check from John C. Shaw, one of the defendant's counsel.

"I show you these two packages," said Mr. Miller to Mr. Anderson, handing him two well-filled envelopes, "and ask you what they are."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Brooke.

"Objection sustained," said the Recorder.

The packages were then admitted without description and marked for identification. There was some controversy over an undated bill of fare of the Colonial Hotel, supposed to be for Aug. 30, 1895. It was ultimately marked for identification.

Mr. Anderson explained how credit meals served in rooms were charged to guests. The checks were signed by those who received the food and were given in at the cashier's desk.

On cross-examination the witness said that he knew Mrs. Bliss, who frequently visited the hotel to see Mrs. Fleming. She dined or supped with her daughter occasionally. He saw Mrs. Fleming the day after her mother's death.

Mr. Brooke wished to bring out that Mrs. Fleming showed all the signs of grief natural on such an occasion, but the prosecution objected, and the objection was sustained by the Recorder.

Mr. McIntyre immediately afterward withdrew an objection which he had raised to the question of whether Mrs. Fleming was weeping when Mr. Anderson saw her that morning. Mr. Anderson replied that she was not. The next time he saw Mrs. Fleming was on Sept. 3, when she was in the custody of two police officers.

Mr. Anderson, both on his direct examination and his cross-examination, had an exasperating habit of seeming amused at the questions put to him. When asked if Mrs. Fleming was weeping when he saw her on the morning after her mother's death he seemed on the point of bursting into laughter.

Mr. Brooke asked the witness a long question, the affirmative answer to which would have shown that Rooms 71 and 73 were occupied by a half a dozen married couples after Mrs. Fleming vacated them. Mr. McIntyre objected to this question, and the Recorder sustained the objection.

Mr. Brooke said angrily: "There should not be one rule for the defense and another for the prosecution."

"This is the second time that you have made that remark," said the Recorder, with some asperity in his tone.

"I have grave reason," was Mr. Brooke's answer.

"You have no reason, no justification, no warrant for such a remark, and you must not make it again."

"I am afraid I did not hear what your Honor said," was Mr. Brooke's reply. "Mr. Stenographer, will you please read what has just passed?"

The stenographer read it, and Mr. Brooke bowed gravely and humbly to the Court.

"I meant to say, your Honor," he said, "that there should not be one rule for the defense and another for the prosecution. I am sure you must agree with me. I do not mean that there was any such practice here. But then the private counsel read a question."

Mr. Brooke here alluded to a question put last Wednesday by Dr. O'Sullivan to Dr. Bullman, in which Mrs. Bliss's declaration that she was poisoned by a near relative was recited. This question and its answer were afterward stricken out of the evidence.

"I will have no personalities here, Mr. Brooke," said the Recorder, sternly. "I am sure you do not mean these things in the sense they appear. It is usually a pleasure to try a case in which you are engaged."

"Of course not," said Mr. Brooke, apparently considerably mollified by the Recorder's compliment.

Mr. Brooke brought out from Mr. Anderson the statement that the storeroom in which Mrs. Fleming's effects were kept was a general one, where other trunks and baggage were left and where there was considerable traffic to and fro.

In regard to the rooms which Mrs. Fleming vacated on Sept. 3, the witness said that he had given orders to disinfect them immediately afterward, as was customary on such occasions. The disinfectants used were carbolic acid and turpentine.

Mr. McIntyre remarked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the adjournment for the day that Mr. Brooke was something of a "hoodoo" in the cases in which he was engaged.

When this was told to Mr. Brooke he laughed good-naturedly and said:

"It is a most extraordinary thing how many accidents have happened to jurors in trials in which I have been engaged. In the Jacobs-Sire trial for breach of promise, a juror ran up the stairs, instead of taking the elevator, and fell dead at the head of them.

"Then Paridise had an epileptic fit in the jury box at the first Buchanan trial. Low, a juror in the Meyer trial, went mad sitting in the jury box, and in the De Jorge trial for arson a juror died suddenly one night while serving on the trial."

TEACHES DRESSMAKING IN JAIL.

Mrs. Stokes's Husband Says He Makes Money, but Will Not Pay Alimony.

The attorneys for Alfred G. Stokes, who is in Ludlow Street Jail under order of the Supreme Court for refusing to pay alimony to his wife, Marion Ethel Stokes, made a motion for his release yesterday, in Part I. of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Stokes's lawyer, Charles M. Beattie opposed the motion, and presented an affidavit made by Mrs. Stokes. This document sets forth that the defendant is a ladies' dress cutter, who leads a nomadic life and goes from city to city, where he establishes schools to teach girls his system of dress cutting, and that he keeps his property in such a way that it can be easily transferred; that it is his intention to leave the country, and that he has $10,000 at his hand, which he withdrew recently from various banks and placed in a safety deposit vault.

The affidavit also states that the defendant, since going to prison, has carried on the business of a ladies' modiste in fitting garments, and that he teaches the art of dress cutting. He has had a business card printed, which reads:

> A. G. Williams & Stokes,
> Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers,
> Hotel Ludlow,
> 70 Ludlow Street, New-York.
> Suite 76.

Mrs. Stokes says that she called at the jail to get her alimony, and that her husband told her he was doing a good business. He hired a boy to distribute his cards, and had secured six pupils the first week. He produced a roll of bills and tauntingly asked her if she would bring him in a box of cigars if he gave one of the bills to her. He said that he was enjoying himself in the prison, but it cost money to do it, he having paid $12 on May 9, $12 May 10, and $12 on May 11. He said he was able to make $200 a week, and would continue to make it if the Sheriff did not interfere. He told her that he would not pay her a cent if he was rolling in gold, but had signified to her that he was going to Europe, and asked her to accompany him.

The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

DID NOT KISS THE BRIDE.

The Mayor Marries Miss Heine to Julien Levitz and Disappoints Her.

The routine of business in the Mayor's office was interrupted for a few moments early yesterday afternoon, when Miss Alwina Heine of 307 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who is nineteen years old, and Julien Levitz of Astoria, L. I., entered and announced that they wished to be married.

Old-timers about the City Hall say they never saw so pretty a bride there before.

Mayor Strong read the civil marriage service, and as he completed it he stepped forward to shake hands with the bride. As he did so the young lady raised her veil to a point just above her lips, as though expecting that she would receive a kiss from the Mayor. The Mayor, however, just shook hands with the bride, and she said something that sounded like:

"Pshaw! I thought he would kiss me."

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, was looking on, and he said to the Mayor:

"It is the first time I have had occasion to think little of you."

"You see," said the Mayor, in a confidential manner to the reporters, "it would never do for you boys to print a statement that I kissed the bride, for, before I got home, my wife would probably see it in the afternoon papers."

Great Silk Sale at McCreery's.

A special sale of silk remnants commences this morning in the stores of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh Street and West Twenty-third Street. The sale will last for three days, and no less than 100,000 yards of remnants, ranging in length from two to sixteen yards, will be offered. Special prices will prevail, and those who attend the sale will find silks from 35 cents to $4 a yard—being less than the prevailing prices of stock by from 25 to 33 per cent. There will be silks from all the departments, comprising colored novelty silks, black, plain, and fancy silks; plain colored silks and satins; Foulards and Indies; printed warp taffetas; Persian and Dresden effects, and chiné taffetas.

In black, plain brocaded satins there will be peau de soie, gros grains, failles, armures, and taffetas. A whole aisle of the silk room in the store at Broadway and Eleventh Street will be reserved for the sale. There will be only remnants, but they are fresh, new, and attractive from each one of the five separate departments. Special accommodation will be made for the convenience of the extra number of customers expected. The prices are phenomenally low, and the opportunity is such as has not been offered to the public in years. The stores will be opened and closed at the same hours as usual, and the sale will positively last only three days.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED

PASSENGERS ENTITLED TO CROSS HARLEM WITHOUT CHANGING.

Liability of the Manhattan Company—Its Officers May Be Indicted for Misdemeanor — Aldermen Will Take Up the Movement to Give Passengers Their Rights—Taxpayers in the Upper Wards Grateful for Help Now Assured.

The agitation which THE NEW-YORK TIMES has started in the interest of securing to the people of the upper east side of the city the transit to which the law entitles them, and which the Manhattan Railway Company denies them, will result to-day in some attention from the Board of Aldermen.

The law provides that passengers are entitled to a continuous passage over the Third Avenue railroad and the Suburban Rapid Transit Road for one fare of 5 cents. It is specified in the law that the passengers are entitled to a continuous ride, which means that there shall be no change of cars. In the face of this law, the Manhattan Company compels all of its passengers going north on the Third Avenue line to change cars at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station, on Third Avenue. Every time this is done—it is done always—the officials of the company are subject to indictment for a misdemeanor by the Grand Jury.

Alderman Randall, who was elected in 1894 as the member from the Twenty-fourth Ward, said yesterday in reference to this matter:

"I have read the article printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES calling attention to this violation of law. It is absolutely correct. The indignation of the people who live above One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the lines operated by the Manhattan Company is ten times what it has been pictured. In April, 1895, I offered a resolution in the Board of Aldermen which sought to correct this evil. I believe that it is still in the hands of the Railroad Committee."

The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, An act of the Legislature, passed in the early part of 1894, provides that the Manhattan Railway Company shall furnish passengers with a continuous ride between the City Hall and Tremont Avenue, on either the Second or Third Avenue line of said road for one fare of 5 cents;

Whereas, Said Manhattan Railway Company has apparently ignored this act in so far as it relates to the provision calling for a continuous passage between aforesaid points;

Resolved, That the counsel to the corporation be and is hereby instructed to furnish the board with an opinion as to who has the power to enforce the act above mentioned at his earliest convenience.

The resolution was offered April 23, 1895. Alderman Randall moved its adoption. Alderman Brown offered an amendment, providing that the resolution be referred to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to get the advice of the Corporation Counsel. There it has slumbered ever since. When asked yesterday why this was so, Mr. Randall said:

"I do not know. I mean to follow the matter up closely now. I asked Chairman Parker of the Railroad Committee about it to-day, and he said that he had been trying to get the committee together for some time. I may move in the board meeting to-morrow to discharge the committee from further consideration.

"The people of the upper east side of the city insist that the law shall be complied with. The system of transfers at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street is contrary to law, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES states. The company endeavors to get around it by running a few trains every day over the Second Avenue line and the Suburban Road, without change of cars. This does not in any way meet the requirements of the law. No one can understand the inconvenience of changing cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street unless he has occasion to try it himself during the hours when traffic is heaviest. In the rush at the station there is danger to life and limb, and in cold weather the traveling public is subjected to exposure and annoyances. The Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Association has been fighting this matter for a long time, and it is high time that some action was taken in reference to it."

PLANS FOR ELEVATED EXTENSION.

Mr. Sage Says They Will Be Ready for the Commissioners by Thursday.

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, and R. M. Galloway, the special committee of the Manhattan Railway Company, appointed to report a plan for elevated railroad extension, had a session at the Merchants' National Bank yesterday. Mr. Sage said after the meeting that they had discussed a plan which would be submitted to the Rapid Transit Commissioners on Thursday.

It was expected that Messrs. Gould and Sage would have another conference with Mayor Strong yesterday on rapid transit. The Mayor, however, announced that there would be no more conferences in his office on the question between Messrs. Gould and Sage and himself. The inference was that any proposition that the Manhattan Company might have to make would be submitted to the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The Mayor said that it was a misapprehension that he was to confer with Messrs. Gould and Sage yesterday.

B. Altman & Co.

THIRD FLOOR.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF LATE DESIGNS in SUMMER COSTUMES AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

SCULPTURE SOCIETY MAY PROTEST.

Council to Consider Acceptance of Sherman Statue Design.

The feeling among the members of the committee from the National Sculpture Society, at the unexpected action of the Monument Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in accepting Mr. Rohl-Smith's design for the Sherman statue probably will take definite form at the meeting of the Executive Council of the society, called for to-night at 37 West Twenty-second Street. All the members of the committee are also members of the Executive Council, except George B. Post.

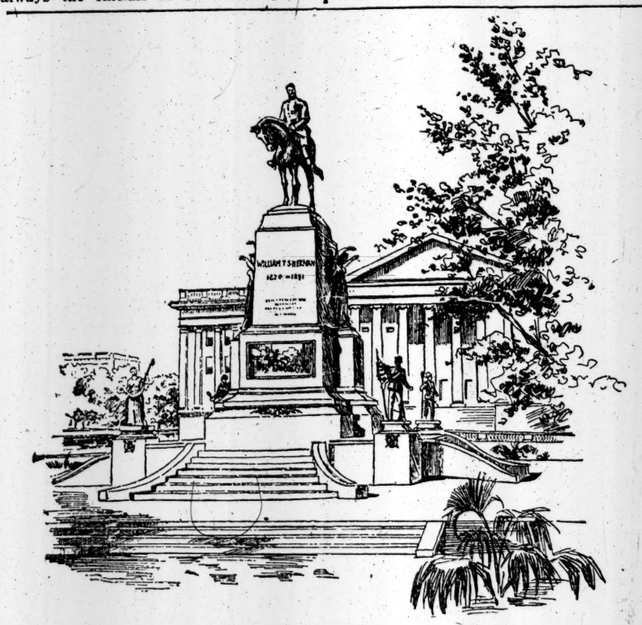
This meeting of the council was called as a result of the meeting of the committee held last Friday. The committee having been dismissed, had no formal existence, but it was suggested that a meeting of the council be called to consider the acceptance of Mr. Rohl-Smith's design.

"It is not positively known what will be done at the meeting to-morrow," said Daniel C. French, yesterday, "but it is safe to say that this matter of the Sherman statue will be considered. The society, of course, has no authority, but it can put itself on record as disapproving of the action finally taken by an organization which had asked our advice.

"I notice that in the call for the meeting Mr. Ruckstuhl has written in that 'business of unusual importance' will be considered, and has underscored the 'unusual.' I suppose this business is the Sherman statue affair.

"I am very glad that this business has aroused so much discussion. It looked very much like a promise of better things when the advice of the Sculpture Society was asked. We who were on the committee spent a considerable amount of time, which we, at least, thought valuable, in going to Washington and examining the models, and then it amounted to nothing."

As an evidence of the great interest which has been aroused, Mr. French showed a letter from a Washington artist printed in The Washington Post last Saturday, denouncing the action of the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in strong terms.



The Sherman Statue.

Mr. Rohl Smith's Design, the Acceptance of Which Is Not the Fault of the Sculpture Society's Committee.

A NEGLECTFUL DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Mr. Backus Has Not Instructed Police About Excise Law.

District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn had not returned to his office yesterday. The work in the department is falling behind, and lawyers and the officials engaged in the excise work are loud in their denunciation of the District Attorney's negligence.

The Raines law is being violated every Sunday, but as the District Attorney is the only official that can take decisive action in the matter, and he is constantly absent from Brooklyn, nothing is being done toward having the law carried out in accordance with its provisions.

Alleged hotels are springing up daily, are open Sundays, and are reaping a harvest. The police believe the hotels are conducted in violation of the law, but they can take no action until Mr. Backus gives them an opinion in the matter.

Clubs are being organized for the especial purpose of trafficking in liquor on Sunday. The latest club to be incorporated is the Buffalo Club. Its headquarters are at Buffalo Avenue and Herkimer Street, and its incorporators are William Kurben, Thomas Boyce, John Collins, Martin Gillespie, Walter B. Fowler, Cort Van Wedil, Thomas Cavanaugh, Henry T. Hadden, John J. Connaughton, William H. Hart, John Kurben, and William J. Rathaug.

William J. Rathaug, one of the incorporators, has a saloon at the above address. The club was organized for "social intercourse and mutual advancement."

Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell has reported to Albany that he has issued 1,497 certificates, for which he has received $927,289.20.

Henry Peters, a saloon keeper at 1,058 Bedford Avenue, was arrested Sunday for violating the excise law. He pleaded not guilty yesterday, and was held in $1,000 bonds pending examination.

Mid-Summer Sale of Ladies' Underwear,

DRESSING SACQUES AND SHIRT WAISTS,

Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday, June 2nd, 3rd & 4th.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street. Broadway and 11th St.

Ten Thousand Short Lengths of Silk.

TWO TO SIXTEEN YARDS EACH.

In both our stores, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, a great Sale of Remnants, in Silks and Satins, plain and fancy, black and colored.

The prices for these Remnants are in every case from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than the extremely low prices of our recent Silk Sale.

James McCreery & Co., Broadway and 11th St., Twenty-third Street.

LIGHT SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Prof. Dr. G. Jaeger.

In New-York City at our own stores only:

176 Fifth Av. below 23d St. Main Retail.

1189 Broadway, near 28th Street; 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

Descriptive Catalogue Free by Mail.

Dr. Jaeger's SANITARY WOOLEN System Co.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mrs. Isabelle F. Martin did not appear in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon to press her charge of assault against Samuel W. Parker of the Hotel Mystic on West Thirty-ninth Street. She sent another letter to Magistrate Simms saying that she was too ill to attend. Magistrate Simms had made the hearing of the case for yesterday peremptory, and as Mrs. Martin did not appear he dismissed it, saying that the evidence did not show that Parker had committed an assault.

—Messrs. Canary and Lederer yesterday filed papers of incorporation as the Canary & Lederer Company, with a capital stock of $40,000. The company will control the theatrical enterprises hitherto managed by Messrs. Canary and Lederer.

—Edward E. Rice yesterday bought a new extravaganza, which he will produce in this city at the beginning of next season. The author of the new piece is W. H. Fuller of Montreal. Mr. Rice refuses to make public the title of the new piece.

—The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which sails for Bremen to-day, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould and the Misses Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hurtt and R. Hurtt, Gen. E. H. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robitscheck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reinhart, and Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd Waggaman and Miss Waggaman.

—When the body of a longshoreman, which was found in the Hudson River at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday morning, was examined at the Harlem Morgue, a bullet hole was found in the breast. The police think the wound to have been self-inflicted. The body is decomposed beyond recognition, and an identification is not likely to be made unless by the clothing.

—Magistrate Simms in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday discharged the forty men arrested last Saturday before the Memorial Day parade. The discharge of the prisoners was made at the request of the Central Office detectives, who admitted that they had no evidence against the prisoners.

—Carl Michael, whom Magistrate Wentworth Committed on Sunday in Essex Market Police Court in $1,000 bail on a charge of having set fire to the house of William Harringhauser at 418 Sixth Street on Saturday afternoon, was discharged yesterday.

—Rose Lippman, twenty-three years old, of 639 East Thirteenth Street, who fell through the airshaft at her home several days ago and sustained a fracture of the skull, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning.

—Increase of business has made it necessary for M. Heinerdinger to remove his offices from the first floor of the Pulitzer Building to the third floor. The new offices are handsomer and more commodious.

—Mamie Thompson, who was knocked down about 9 o'clock Sunday night at Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street by a horse of the Second Avenue car line, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

—The Hotel Ampersand, in the heart of the Adirondacks, opened the season on Decoration Day with an unprecendented rush of guests.

Brooklyn.

—Sixteen horses, twelve pigs, five cows, and two frame barns were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Van Sicklen and Lake Streets, in the Thirty-first Ward. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday refused the mandamus asked for by William R. Smith to compel Controller Fitch of New-York to pay him, pending his appeal, an award of $14,000 for land taken for the aqueduct.

—Edward Cooley and William Erskine, the motorman and conductor of the Nassau trolley car that ran over and killed Minnie Ehrmann on Central Avenue Sunday, were held for the Grand Jury yesterday in $2,500 each.

—Building Commissioner Bush reports that during the month of May he issued permits for the erection of 138 brick buildings, to cost $1,063,955, and 197 frame buildings, to cost $332,965.

—The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company was enjoined yesterday by Justice Gaynor from interfering with the Coney Island and Gravesend Railroad Company on Neptune Avenue.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday Mrs. Alida S. Rhodes, a teacher in Public School No. 91, recovered a verdict for $539 against the Nassau Novelty and Bronze Company for money loaned.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday reduced the amount of alimony that Christian Winkemeier is to pay his wife. Originally the amount was $3,000 a year, but it was yesterday reduced to $2,400.

—The will of Miss Jane Welch was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Abbott. She left the house, 122 State Street, to her nephew, Thomas B. Welch.

—William Gillies, a fireman on the steamship Wymer, lying at the South Central Pier, Atlantic Dock, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered.

—The Kings County Grand Jury for June was sworn in yesterday by Judge Hurd. Albert H. Van Brunt, a farmer of Flatlands, was chosen foreman.

—Henry Heightman, fifty-five years old, of 460 Myrtle Avenue, dropped dead on Willoughby Street yesterday. Death, it is said, was due to heart disease.

—Postmaster Sullivan reports that the receipts for the month of May were $90,633.87, an increase of $6,229.24 over the corresponding date in 1895.

—Mollie Jardin, a servant at 280 Putnam Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday, having been accidentally asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

Long Island.

—The Flushing Highway Commissioners yesterday received ten bids for building the proposed new bridge over Flushing Creek at Strong's Causeway, to take the place of the one which recently collapsed. The bids are from different iron firms. No action was taken on them yesterday, owing to the death of Mrs. Connell, wife of one of the Commissioners.

—Twenty-three of the crew of the steamship Paris created a disturbance on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, Sunday night, and all of them were taken to the Second Precinct Station House. They spent Sunday night in cells, and when arraigned in the Police Court yesterday were discharged.

—The June term of the Supreme Court in Queens County was opened yesterday morning by Judge Dickie in Long Island City. The occasion was the first appearance of Judge Dickie on the Supreme Bench in Queens.

—The Queens County Grand Jury met yesterday morning, and elected Thomas A. Smith of Belmore foreman.

New-Rochelle.

—A "tribe" of the organization of Red Men was established last week at Banks's Hall. The following officers were elected: President—David T. Skiff; Secretary—Morris F. Kane; Treasurer—George T. Davis. The tribe was named Sinawoy Tribe.

—The Philharmonic Band will give concerts in Main Street this Summer. The public concerts last Summer were at Hudson Park. It was thought best to choose a more central place for this Summer's evening concerts.

—The gymnasium will not be open, excepting Thursday mornings, during the Summer. Essential repairs and improvements will be made before it is opened in the Fall.

—The trial of the action to reopen the trolley road franchise granted to the "Huckleberry" Company has been postponed to June 12.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., will leave in a few days for their Summer cottage at Twilight Park, the Catskill Mountains.

—A. Berthier, who occupies the Albert Smith cottage is having a tasteful cottage built in Guion Place.

—John Condon has purchased of Michael Doherty a house in Bryan Avenue, Lathers's Hill, for $7,000.

—A pleasant reception was held last evening at the parlors of the First Presbyterian Church.

—Frederick Paulding will play Captain Absolute in "The Rivals" at the Casino June 25.

Westchester County.

—The Yonkers Board of Excise went out of existence at midnight Sunday, under the provisions of the Raines liquor tax law, and its books and records have been filed with the County Treasurer. The board was composed of Joseph Miller, John Warneck, and Joseph M. Tompkins.

—The last will of Frederick C. Gostenhofer of Yonkers was admitted to probate yesterday by the Westchester County Surrogate's Court. He left $50,000, in which his widow has a life interest; at her death it goes to her son.

—The will of James L. Gregory of Peekskill was admitted to probate yesterday, as was the will of Elijah Purdy. The estates are not large and go to the families of the testators.

Jersey City.

—Something of a sensation was created at the Court House yesterday by the announcement that Paul Genz, who is to be hanged July 16 for the murder of Clara Arnim, had attempted to commit suicide late Friday night. Inquiry showed that Genz had broken the glass in his cell window, and it was assumed that he did so in the hope of severing the arteries in his wrist. The bars of the window were set so close to the glass, however, that he was unable to get his hand through the hole he had made. He will be kept handcuffed hereafter.

—Martin Feeney and Wallace Seed, the latter a colored man, were arraigned before Police Justice Douglass yesterday charged with aiding and abetting a prizefight. It was alleged that Feeney acted as bottleholder and Seed as one of the seconds, and that the fight took place in Glendale Woods, on the banks of the Hackensack, Sunday afternoon. The prisoners denied the charge, and the case was adjourned until Thursday to enable the police to secure evidence.

—All the water now delivered to Jersey City comes from the Pequannock River, the supply from that source being now greater than Jersey City and Newark can use. The delivery at Belleville from noon Sunday to noon yesterday was 26,000,000 gallons. The average consumption in Jersey City is estimated at 23,000,000 gallons.

—A struck jury of twenty-four names was drawn by Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth yesterday for the trial of Edward M. Clifford for the murder of Superintendent William G. Watson at the West Shore Railroad office, Weehawken, two months ago. The trial will begin June 11.

—The Rev. A. W. Hodder, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, New-York, was recently elected pastor of the North Baptist Church, Jersey City. He notified the Trustees of the latter church yesterday that he could not accept the call.

—Edward Groeschel, a member of the Good Government Club, was yesterday fined $20 and costs for selling liquor Sunday. He keeps a saloon at 821 Beacon Avenue.

Patent Office Bureau Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Several changes were made in the Patent Office Bureau Saturday afternoon just before closing of official work. They included one First Examiner of Patents, who was dropped from the rolls altogether, and six other First Examiners, who were reduced to the position of Fourth Examiners. These vacancies have made it possible to make promotions of about thirty officials to the different grades of examiners, ranging from fourth to third, from third to second, and from second to first examiners. It is reported in the bureau that in addition to these, three principal examiners of patents are to be either dropped from the rolls or reduced in official station upon the return to Washington of Secretary Smith. The Commissioner of Patents directed those changes to be made last week just prior to his departure for Europe.

For Summer Fancy Work.

Registered Trade Mark.

A large choice in novel stamped goods is offered at "The Linen Store." Photograph frames and mountings in great variety of shapes and sizes; the newest things in doilies, squares, tea cloths, trays, centres, etc., stamped in all the latest designs—also a full assortment of materials for working.

James McCutcheon & Co.

"THE LINEN STORE."

14 West Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Old-Time Dwellings Transformed

There are many old houses in Gotham, whose present owners would like to see them transformed into something more tasteful and convenient.

There are dozens of ways to obtain more delightful effects than you dream of. Shall we show you the way out of discord into harmony? Suppose you let us take your city house in hand now, and when you return to town in the Autumn, you will find it a perfect bower of loveliness, without having had to worry about it during the Summer.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23°ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins, Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle, Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman, Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden, Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"A Genius for a Year,"

BY LEVIN CARNAC,

Now Running.

June.
3—"A Genius for a Year," Levin Carnac.
4—"A Genius for a Year," Levin Carnac.
5—"The Robber of Brent Road," Howard Fielding.
6—"The Robber of Brent Road," Howard Fielding.
8—"The Robber of Brent Road," Howard Fielding.
9—"The Pretty Wit of Captain Paul Jones," Clinton Ross.
10—"The Pretty Wit of Captain Paul Jones," Clinton Ross.
11—"Old Nasty Particular," G. B. Burgin.
12—"Old Nasty Particular," G. B. Burgin.
13—"A Sweet Revenge," Maxwell Gray.
15—"A Sweet Revenge," Maxwell Gray.
16—"A Sweet Revenge," Maxwell Gray.

TRIBUTES TO DEAN ABBOTT.

Praise for the Gifted Instructor for Services to Law.

A meeting in memory of Austin Abbott, L. L. D., for many years Dean of the Law Faculty of the New-York University, was held last night in the University Building on Washington Square. In the large audience were many of the students of the school and younger members of the bar, who had studied under Dr. Abbott and many of the older men who had known him personally and had been associated with him in the practice of their profession.

Letters of regret were read from Justices Willard Bartlett and Martin J. Keogh, the Rev. Edward Abbott, Austin Abbott's brother, and from William M. Evarts, who wrote from his Summer home in Windsor, Vt.: "I am settled here for the the Summer and regret that I cannot attend the memorial meeting of the bar to be held in New-York next week. I have known Dr. Abbott for all his professional life, and have always had great respect for his professional ability and conduct. Few men have been more useful to his profession or to the public."

William Allen Butler, Chairman of the Committee on the Law School of the Council of the University, introduced this minute, which was unanimously adopted:

Concurring in the many tributes of respect which have been already paid to the memory of our departed associate, Austin Abbott, it is the desire of this meeting, assembled in the place where his duties as the head of the Law School of the New-York University were discharged, and with which his professional and literary teachings are indissolubly associated, to place on record the expression of our especial appreciation and high estimate of his character and work as a lawyer and jurist, and of the eminent services he rendered by his published works to the legal profession of his own State and of the entire country, and we gratefully commemorate his untiring zeal and industry, his unbending integrity, his lofty sense

Tuesday
June 2-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

JUDGE COWING'S CHARGE

HE DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE ATTACKS ON THE JUDICIARY.

Such an Assailant, He Declares, Is a Disturber of the Public Peace and Order and an Enemy of the Government—There Should Be a Fitting Penalty Provided for So Serious an Offense—Not Aimed at Any Particular Person.

The Grand Jury for June was sworn in yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and was charged by Judge Rufus B. Cowing. During his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Cowing, in a scathing speech referred to attacks on the judiciary. The Judge was careful not use any name, but the inference was drawn that the referred to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who had severely criticised Judge Cowing's action in the trial of Cornelius B. Parker, the alleged policy king.

The trial was the last one before Judge Cowing during the April term. When the jury did not agree within two hours, Judge Cowing discharged it. Dr. Parkhurst said Judge Cowing erred in so quickly discharging the jury, and pretty severely criticised his action.

Parker afterward pleaded guilty before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, on the same charge.

Judge Cowing yesterday, in speaking to the Grand Jury, instructed it in general terms as to its duties.

"The Grand Jury," he said, "is an honest and fearless body of citizens that stands between the people and the individual.

"In like manner the judiciary is the sheet anchor on which rests the stability of our government. The judiciary must be honest, intelligent, and fearless in the performance of duty. He who assails the judiciary becomes a disturber of public peace and order, and is an enemy of our Government. Such a man should be regarded as a pirate. Woe betide him, or her, or them who undertake to attack the judiciary.

"Such a disturber of public peace and menace to the stability of our Government should be carefully watched, and there should be meted out to him a fitting penalty for so serious an offense."

Judge Cowing then went on with the usual instruction to the Grand Jury.

A singular coincidence was that, as Judge Cowing was concluding his remarks, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst walked into the Criminal Court Building and took the elevator up to Part IV., General Sessions, where the trial of Roundsman Daniel Redner, for bribery, was going on. Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society was with the doctor.

The substance of Judge Cowing's charge was repeated to Dr. Parkhurst, and he was asked if he had anything to say, as it was the general impression that he was the alleged "disturber of public peace," referred to by the Judge.

"I have no comments to make," Dr. Parkhurst said, "to any anonymous criticism of my conduct. You say my name was not mentioned; it would, therefore, be very illogical for me to pass any judgment on the Judge's remarks."

"Do you consider a man a disturber of public peace who criticises the judiciary, doctor?" he was asked.

"Any criticism founded on pure motives and honestly and intelligently conducted should not be considered as disturbing public peace," he answered.

The doctor said he was not responsible for the inference drawn from the Judge's remarks that he was the person referred to. Dennett then asked in what part of the court the Fleming trial was going on, and when told he and the doctor got in the elevator and went there.

Judge Cowing told the Grand Jury that the May Grand Jury had done an unprecedented amount of work; it had disposed of over 700 complaints, and had left little or nothing for the present jury. Something never before heard of, he said, was that it had left but one excise complaint undisposed of.

"It is my private opinion," said Judge Cowing, "that a sad mistake was made in putting on this court the disposition of excise cases. They are but misdemeanors, and this court, which is already overcrowded with business, is designed for felonies and most serious offenses. But we must obey the law and dispose of those cases with celerity."

He said there were fifty prisoners in the Tombs waiting to have their cases disposed of.

District Attorney Fellows and his assistants, George Gordon Battle and T. J. McManus, were in court during the Judge's charge.

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Bank, was selected as the foreman of the Grand Jury.

Judge Cowing was asked, when he left the bench during the court recess, if he referred to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in his charge to the Grand Jury.

"My remarks were general," he said, "and referred to no one in particular."

The following compose the Grand Jury for the June term: Frederick S. Wells, merchant, 109 Worth Street; Winfield S. Stephenson, express, 91 Wall Street; James S. Curry, merchant, 657 Broadway; Samuel Love, real estate, 142 West Twenty-second Street; Jacob C. Leech, 7 Gramercy Park; Albert F. D'Oench, architect, 289 Fourth Avenue; John H. Patrick, President, 200 West Houston Street; Samuel W. Brown, broker, 59 Liberty Street; William P. Wadsworth, retired, 150 Broadway; Robert W. Rutherfurd, retired, 139 West Fifteenth Street; Justus L. Bulkley, hides, 76 Gold Street; Ebenezer Bailey, retired, 333 Hudson Street; Abraham G. Miles, secretary, 38 Park Row; Wolf Boroschek, retired, 149 East Fifty-sixth Street; Philip Dailey, builder, 809 Sixth Avenue; Joseph P. Skillman, retired, 325 West Seventy-seventh Street; Henry C. Robinson, dry goods, 78 Worth Street; Walter R. Gray, hardware, 85 Chambers Street; Nicholas O'Donnell, coal, 602 West Sixty-first Street; Henry J. Wadsworth, retired, 33 East Twenty-eighth Street; Frederick W. Haynes, dry goods, 24 Thomas Street; Pelham Bissell, real estate, 695 Broadway; Meyer Thalmessinger, President, 135 Grand Street.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

The Company Not to be Allowed to Secure a Monopoly of Them.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has been considering the joint resolution permitting the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has adopted an amendment which, it believes, will setop the company from securing a monopoly of the valuable mineral and timber lands along the line of the route, and it will be submitted to the full committee to-morrow.

This amendment provides that all lands "herein referred to" must be sold from time to time, when a reasonable price is offered. If, five years hence, it shall be ascertained that any of such lands, except such as may rightfully be reserved by the newly organized corporation, shall be held by it or by any other corporation for its benefit, or by any corporation in which any of its stockholders or officers shall be a member, or by any stockholder or officer of the new corporation, such lands shall immediately revert to the United States.

No forfeiture, however, shall take place provided the stock in the new company on account of the ownership of which a forfeiture might be worked, be taken up and cancelled as soon as a knowledge of such ownership reaches the President or Board of Directors of the new organization.

JACOB KLEIN'S TRIAL BEGUN.

He Became Ill in Court While a Jury Was Being Selected.

Jacob Klein, indicted for arson in having set fire to the house, 74 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, June 30, 1894, was placed on trial in the County Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Hurd yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Miles appeared for the prosecution, and Robert H. Elder for Klein.

The District Attorney has promised in this case to bring out some sensational developments in connection with the indictments of ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis and ex-Detective George V. Zundt. Both of these ex-officials were indicted for conspiracy.

Only six jurors were secured yesterday when the defendant, who has been confined in Raymond Street Jail since March, was taken ill and had to leave the court room. The trial will continue to-day.

Gen. Tracy will watch the interests of ex-Fire Marshal Lewis during the trial of the present case. The District Attorney intends to have as witnesses several men who are now serving sentences in Sing Sing prison, as well as Adoph Hirschkopf, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

HERROLD HAGEDORN'S BODY FOUND

Was in Brush's Creek, S. I., Under a Railroad Bridge.

The body of Herrold Hagedorn, son of a New-York broker, who resides at New-Brighton, Staten Island, was found yesterday morning in Brush's Creek, in the town of Northfield. The boy was twelve years old. He was last seen alive Thursday afternoon, when he left school at about 3 o'clock, to go to his parent's home.

The body was found under the high trestle work of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which runs across the Kills to Elizabethport. There was an ugly wound on the back of the head, and Dr. J. Walter Wood, who examined the body at the morgue, said that the boy was dead before he struck the water, and that the injury on the head undoubtedly caused death.

Young Hagedorn had some nervous affection, and it is supposed that he strayed away Thursday afternoon, and while attempting to walk across the trestle of the railroad bridge, fell, and, striking on the back of his head, rolled off the trestle into the creek. Neither the police or the boy's relatives suspect foul play, but think his death was accidental.

Delicious Radishes from Vacant Lots.

Bolton Hall of the Executive Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed demonstrated yesterday one of the results attained. He sent to the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a bunch of delicious turnip radishes, such as are rarely found in the public markets here. They were a sample of what are grown by unemployed persons at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Thirty-four cities have the plan in operation. An estimate for 1895 shows that 8,500 persons at least were made self-supporting by it. The scheme is under the care of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The office of the Secretary, William H. Tolman, is at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Bridge Company Directors.

At the annual meeting of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: James J. Byrne, William G. Bosworth, George A. Hamilton, Henry M. Conover, Edward J. Boyle, James J. Noonan, Joseph F. Keany, James Grahame Gardiner, George W. Quintard, James R. Cuming, Jacob P. Miller, Daniel M. Rollins, and Herbert C. Smyth. There was no other business.

Trainload of Strawberries for Boston.

FREEHOLD, June 1.—A special refrigerator train, loaded with strawberries, left here at 6:10 o'clock this evening for Boston. The berries are to reach Boston in time for the opening of the market in the morning. The berry growers here say they will realize more by sending their berries east direct than by shipping them to New-York.

Guarantee Required
From Harlem Life.

She—Chicago society is very exclusive, isn't it?

He—Yes. When I was there I called at a friend's house, but the footman declined to take in my card until I was identified.

THE SHORT WATER SUPPLY

BAY RIDGE'S PLIGHT DISCUSSED BY BROOKLYN OFFICIALS.

Plans for Larger Mains to Parallel the Inadequate Ones—Their Efficacy Doubtful Unless More Power Is Provided—Architect Parfitt's Opinion—Thinks a Standpipe Necessary—Water Purveyor Decker Explains the Situation.

The deplorable condition to which the residents of Bay Ridge are victims, due to the inadequacy of the water supply, was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

Brooklyn City officials were asked yesterday what they propose to do about it. They have plans under way which, they say, will remedy the evil, and they expect that all cause for complaint will be removed by Aug. 1. The plan in general contemplates the laying of larger mains. There is authority for the statement, however, that no amount of increase in the capacity of the distributing pipes will avail, unless the power is also increased by additional pumping machinery, and the construction also of a stand pipe on the high elevation of Bay Ridge.

The official plans do not provide for any such facilities, and there are a few who ask if these very necessary improvements are to be delayed so that they may be saddled on the Treasury of Greater New-York.

Commissioner of City Works Theodore B. Willis said yesterday that steps were being taken to improve the service in the Thirtieth Ward, but for the details he would have to refer to the chief engineer and the Water Purveyor. Contracts were about to be let, he said, for the laying of larger mains from the pumping stations at Sheepshead Bay, which, it was believed, would enable the department to supply all the water required. If it did not, the forty-eight-inch water mains now being laid in East New-York Avenue and Fort Hamilton Avenue to distribute Ridgewood water in West Brooklyn, could be extended, and would afford a supplemental supply to Bay Ridge.

Water Purveyor J. H. Decker said: "I regret to say that the people of Bay Ridge have very good grounds for complaint. The water supply is altogether insufficient. I see in THE TIMES that complaint is made by one resident that water is shut off without notice being given. That is a mistake—perhaps a natural one. The water is not shut off—it simply gives out, and that is what we are going to try to remedy. Why the delay? Well, nominally, we took charge of the water supply Jan. 1, but as a matter of fact it was not till March that title was passed and the plant of the New-Utrecht Water Company became the property of the City of Brooklyn.

"Prior to that time, under the law, we could not make any contracts or do any work. Since then we have done all that we could. Pipe was contracted for, and made ready to ship, and the bids were opened for laying it Thursday last, and the contract will be awarded this week. We have been fully advised as to the condition that exists. Complaints have poured in upon us. We have pushed and hurried, and done all in our power to expedite matters.

"Now, I see, it is said that we have diverted part of the water to Coney Island and Prospect Park. None has been used for Coney Island. Coney Island has a plant of its own, larger than the one of the New-Utrecht Company. Indeed, we intend to give the Bay Ridge service the benefit of a part of the Coney Island supply when our new pipes are laid. That work will take from four to six weeks.

"With regard to the Park Department, it is true that we temporarily gave it some water during a time that repairs were being made to its pumping plant.

The old line of pipe, Mr. Decker said, extended from the plant at Gravesend Neck Road and Brighton Beach Railroad through the "Neck" Road, Lake Lane, and Eighty-sixth Street. It is a fourteen-inch main as far as the Ocean Parkways 12 inches thence to Gravesend Avenue and 8 inches driven off, and Talcott returned to this through Lake Lane to Seventeenth Avenue; 8 inches through to Fourth Avenue; then 6 inches north to Sixty-fifth Street.

The new main is to parallel the old one, and it will be 16 inches all the way to Sixty-ninth Street. The first branch will be a twelve-inch pipe at Twenty-second Avenue, in Bensonhurst; the next an eight-inch pipe at Eighteenth Avenue, and at Bay Ridge it will be connected with the present distributing pipes, which are 6 and 8 inches.

"That whole district has built up rapidly," said Mr. Decker, "and the old pipes, sufficient in their day, are inadequate to the demands now made upon them. Bensonhurst, you know, is low, and in dry weather the people there use water without reason and take it away from those who live beyond on higher ground. They can materially lessen the temporary embarrassment pending the completion of our work by observing a reasonable economy in the use of water."

There are two pumps at the New-Utrecht plant, each having a capacity of about 2,000,000 gallons a day, or 4,000,000 gallons. Mr. Decker believes that this amount can be increased to 5,000,000 gallons. The Gravesend plant, which is at Avenue S and East Seventeenth Street, has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons, and supplies Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works R. W. Fielding expressed the opinion that, with the Ridgewood water supply available, supplemental to the present sources, Bay Ridge would soon be secure for a long time to come.

Chief Engineer Peter Milne of the City Works Department was asked by Commissioner Willis to explain the situation at Bay Ridge to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He reiterated the statement made by Water Purveyor Decker, and said further that much of the power was lost in the friction consequent on the use of small distribution mains. With larger mains, this lost power would be saved to the direct distribution of water.

Walter E. Parfitt, the architect, is a resident of Bensonhurst. He says that even there the pressure varies from a little pressure to no pressure at all. He has made frequent complaints, and is of the opinion that the pumps are "lazy," or not worked to their utmost capacity. He believes the mains could stand eight times the pressure they are ever now subjected to.

"If they put in forty-eight-inch pipes and don't pump any more water than is now pumped, it will make no difference. The fact is, the service was better under the company than it now is, and the company managed to sell a great quantity of water to the Park Department at that. The artesian wells in the park were never satisfactory. The city needs more pumps, I believe, as well as larger mains, and I believe that a stand pipe will be necessary to attain any pressure on the higher levels."

Mr. Parfitt referred to a map, showing that the pumps at Sheepshead Bay are at an elevation of only 10 feet above sea level. The elevation at Thirteenth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, supplied with water by a four-inch pipe, is 110 feet, and the "Ridge" varies from that altitude down. The failure to get water up to the top of the "Ridge" means that the supply is entirely cut off to the west, or shore side.

"If the requirements are not met, and met soon," continued Mr. Parfitt, "all Bay Ridge must suffer seriously."

There were others spoken to, who said that any further delay in giving the New-Utrecht section a sufficient water supply would work great injury to property interests, as no one would even want to rent a cottage for the Summer if living there was to continue to be attended with such difficulties as the residents are now subjected to.

TREASURY STATISTICS FOR MAY.

Receipts and Expenditures, Debt Statement, and Coinage Figures.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The official Treasury statement for May shows: Receipts, $24,643,717; expenditures, $28,426,592; deficit, $3,782,875; receipts for 11 months, $229,804,806; expenditures, $326,786,680; deficit, $26,981,874.

As compared with May, 1895, the receipts were $800,000 less this May, and as compared with the eleven months of 1895 the receipts were $12,000,000 more. The expenditures for May, 1896, are slightly less than for May, 1895, and for the eleven months they are more than $2,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1895.

The interest charge per annum is now $35,000,000, as against $31,000,000 this time last year.

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during May, of $5,188,730.04. The interest-bearing debt increased $3,176,450; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $885,170; and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,897,450.04.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business May 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $845,488,590; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,645,970.26; debt bearing no interest, $373,535,050.64. Total, $1,220,669,610.90.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $555,646,973, a decrease of $4,947,280; the total cash in the Treasury was $861,366,970.30; the gold reserve was $100,000,000; net cash balance, $167,193,210.70.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $17,139,316.40, the total at the close being $151,307,142.91. Of silver, there was an increase of $1,613,720.77.

Of the surplus, there was in National bank depositories $20,952,972.22, against $26,698,590.70 at the end of the preceding month.

Coinage executed at the United States mints during May aggregated $4,775,230, as follows: Gold, $2,857,200; silver, $1,826,490, of which $1,500,000 was in standard silver dollars. The seigniorage on the standard silver dollars to the extent of more than $500,000 was paid into the Treasury, and taken up in miscellaneous receipts. The National bank-note circulation outstanding on June 1 was $225,200,345, an increase of $1,049,003 during May. The increase of circulation during May, based on bonds, was $1,812,600.

ATTACKED BY FIERCE EAGLES.

Ferocious Birds That Have Appeared Lately in Michigan.

PETOSKEY, Mich., June 1.—An insurance agent named Oscar Halcott, who is canvassing among the farmers of this and Cheboygan Counties, while passing through the woods of Allis Township was struck on the neck and head by a huge American eagle, which fastened its claws in his neck and face. After a fierce fight the bird was driven off, and Talcott returned to this city. His cheeks and neck were deeply cut by the eagle's talons, and his derby hat was cut to pieces.

Ten days ago Lorenzo Wakeford, a farmer, was attacked in somewhat the same way, and had a finger crippled. Two years ago, in the same vicinity, the child of Freeman Rose was carried three or four miles, and was rescued by the father, who pursued on horseback and shot the eagle as he stopped to rest.

Searching for Hermans.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 1.—The Rev. Francis Hermans, the Salt Lake City minister charged with the murder and cremation of Henrietta Clausen, is supposed to be in hiding in the mountain fastnesses in Idaho. Two officers and George M. Nolan, a traveling man for a Salt Lake liquor house, left here last night for some point off the Oregon Short Line to the effect his capture. Nolan is positive that he met and traveled with Hermans two days early in May. Nolan will give no particulars, as he wants to earn the State reward of $500.

Costa Rica's New Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo presented to President Cleveland this morning his credentials as Minister to the United States from Costa Rica. Senor Calvo has been stationed here for a number of years, and since April, 1893, has been Chargé d'Affaires of his Government, which has not been represented here by a Minister during that period. Senor Calvo is well known in Washington, and is very popular here. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Olney.

THE FINAL GAS HEARING

A REPORT MAY BE MADE IN FAVOR OF THE CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

No Acknowledged Representatives of Old Concerns Appear Before the Aldermanic Committee Against the New Competitor's Request for Permission to Tear Up the Streets—It Proposes to Furnish Gas for Fuel, Heat, and Power Only.

The Aldermanic Committee on Gas and Lamps gave its second and last public hearing yesterday on the application of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat and Power Company for permission to lay its mains and pipes in the various streets and avenues of this city.

At the first hearing, which was held in Part IV. of the City Court a week ago yesterday, it was a noteworthy fact that there were twenty-two of the Aldermen present. There were not more than two or three of the Aldermen present yesterday, however, beside the members of the committee present. When the newspaper men asked one of the City Fathers why this was so, he replied:

"Ah, what you fellows wrote last week kept them away."

The hearing yesterday was held in the Council Chamber. When all who desired to be heard had had their say, Alderman Goodman, Chairman of the committee, announced that the hearing was closed. The committee held a private meeting a few minutes later in Room 13, but no report was agreed upon, and therefore the matter will not come before the Board of Aldermen to-day.

It was said after the committee's private meeting that the sentiment of its members was for reporting in favor of the application, but that there was some dissatisfaction over the amount which is to be received by the city in case the permission is granted. It was also said that there is a desire on the part of some of the committee's members to compel the company to give a bond that it will complete a certain number of miles of mains and pipes within a year after the permission is granted. The committee has adopted a waiting policy.

It was conceded by the counsel for the Consumers' Company that it will to a certain extent be a competitor of the present gas companies in that it will furnish gas for the purposes of fuel, heat, and power for very much less a thousand cubic feet than the old companies are willing to furnish it.

Yet no acknowledged representatives of any of the old companies appeared before the committee at either of its public hearings. The explanation that is offered of this is that the old gas companies are advised by their counsel that the Aldermen have no right to grant the permission sought for by the Consumers' Company, and that if they do so their action will be reversed by the courts.

When the committee met in the Council Chamber yesterday it was found that the only opponents of the application were James Owens and H. M. Cross, the same men who appeared in opposition at the hearing last week. Both declared that they appeared for no one except themselves.

Mr. Cross was the first speaker in opposition. He was for several years in the fuel gas business, but he declared yesterday that he was not connected with it now, and that he did not directly or indirectly represent any gas company. His contention was that the applicants were simply a competing company against the other gas companies; that fuel gas, except in a few instances, had not been proved to be a commercial success; that it was simply an experimental matter, and that New-York City was not the place for experiments. He said that fuel gas had been practically a failure in Chicago. He described the method by which fuel gas is made, and said:

This company is simply asking to be allowed to do what every gas company in New-York can do to-day. The inference is that the thing is hardly worth doing, or some of the existing companies would do it now. The new company might sell out to the old ones. That has been the experience in the past. Where combination is possible, competition is impossible. The only way to cheapen gas is by some proper consolidation of the existing companies. The general discussion now, from what I see in the gas journals, is in that direction.

"Couldn't that be done without a combination?" asked Alderman Noonan, the introducer of the application. "Would not the people get cheaper gas if there was no combination?"

"The combination I suggest," said Mr. Cross, "should not be allowed, unless under proper permits that would assure cheaper rates."

James Owens then made another speech in opposition. He said that the city ought to get a proper return for such a great privilege. His argument was an amplification of what he said last week.

D. R. Satterlee insisted that the Consumers' Company, of which he is the Vice President and Treasurer, would simply supply fuel gas. In concluding his speech Mr. Satterlee said:

Many millions of dollars will be saved to our citizens by the use of fuel gas. It has been claimed that we are asking for a monopoly, but this is not so. No one company can expect to supply the immense amount of fuel gas that will be required; no more than one company can supply the illuminating gas.

At the last hearing before you a gas expert stated that our company ought to pay the city at least $250,000 for the privilege we asked for. That would be true if we were going to charge our citizens $1.25 a thousand feet, instead of 40 cents, which will be our extreme price. We admit there are not so many heat units in fuel gas as in illuminating gas, but we claim that there is a fuller and more perfect combustion with fuel gas, and that the two cannot be reasonably compared with each other, as they are different gases, used for a different purpose; but if the heat units utilized by each are so compared, fuel gas at 40 cents is a full equivalent to illuminating gas at 75 cents.

We have made the offer to pay into the City Treasury 20 cents a foot for streets opened for laying gas mains. As there are 5,280 feet in a mile, our offer is to pay $1,056 a mile, and if we only lay our mains the same number of miles the Consolidated Gas Company now has, it would be over $650,000. If we take into consideration the great number of miles of newly opened streets in the districts north of the Harlem River, 1,000 miles is a small estimate of the field we expect to cover, which would mean that we offer to pay the city over $1,000,000 for the privilege of giving the people cheap gas and saving the city the great expense of carting away ashes.

We do not claim that our company enters this business solely for the public good, but we expect to make reasonable dividends for our stockholders by furnishing a needed article at a low price.

James P. Campbell, counsel for the Consumers' Company, then made an argument that under the laws of 1893 the Aldermen have the right to grant the permission sought for by the application. He said that if the efforts of his company result only in the reduction of the price of gas for fuel and other purposes, a great good for the people will be accomplished. He admitted plainly that, in the matter of furnishing gas to the people for fuel, power, and heat, the new company would be in direct opposition to the old companies.

After further speeches by Messrs. Owens, Cross, and Burdett Loomis, the engineer of the Consumers' Company, Alderman Goodman closed the hearing.

YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Its Twenty-seventh Anniversary Celebrated Yesterday Afternoon.

NEW-HAVEN, June 1.—The Yale School of Fine Arts held its twenty-seventh anniversary this afternoon. The students of the school assembled in the galleries at 3 o'clock, and the various collections of exhibits of the work of the students were commented upon by the instructors. The following prizes were awarded: The Alice Kimball English Prize of $30, to Jean May Burr of Meriden, and the Ethel Chiloe Walker Prize, divided between Mildred Lancaster Cowles and Edith Vaughn Cowles of Farmington.

The exhibits of studies made in the several classes are considerably larger than usual, and show a certain stimulus given by the large prize to be awarded in competition next year—the William Wirt Winchester Scholarship Prize of $1,500, to enable the successful winner of it to pass two years in study in Paris. The special competition for this scholarship prize will begin with the commencement of the next school year, Oct. 1.

The anniversary address this evening was by Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. A., President of the Society of American Artists.

TOUR OF COUNT FESTETICS.

He Leaves Hawaii for a Trip Among the Islands of New-Britain.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—By the last steamer which arrived here from Hawaii it was learned that the Count and Countess Festetics had sailed on their yacht, the Tolna, among the islands of New-Britain. This is the first news that has been heard of the Tolna and her cruise for a long time.

The Count has eschewed newspapers altogether; neither does he communicate with his friends, so that the Count and Countess are, for a period to all intents, out of the world. It is not known when they will conclude to return home. They are moving about as the whim takes them, having no well-defined plans, but staying as long in a given place as it is found interesting.

At last accounts they were at the Island of Mioko of German New-Britain, where they were studying the ranges and making collections of various souvenirs of the islands.

MURDER OVER AN ELOPEMENT.

Shooting Affray in Front of the Post Office at Lebanon, Ind.

LEBANON, Ind., June 1.—Thomas Allen, a wealthy stock dealer, and Wallace Riley, a prominent citizen, fought in front of the Post Office this morning.

Riley was instantly killed, and Allen's son, who was sitting in his father's carriage, was seriously injured.

The fight was the outcome of the runaway marriage of Allen's son, aged seventeen, and Riley's daughter, aged twenty-four. With the assistance of a friend, who swore that the boy's age was twenty-one, they secured a license, and were married Saturday morning. When Allen, Sr., learned of the marriage he was angry. Riley learned this, and went gunning for Allen. He found him in front of the Post Onice, and opened fire. Allen jumped from his carriage and fired, killing Riley instantly.

Young Allen will probably recover. Allen is in jail, and claims he acted entirely in self-defense.

Elections at Exchanges.

Lieut. Col. William V. King was elected Vice President of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, receiving 126 votes, against 100 votes for Henry Schaefer. Two tickets for officers were submitted at the annual meeting, but the principal contest was for the Vice Presidency. Gustavus C. Hopkins led both tickets for President, and no opposition appeared to Walter T. Miller, for Treasurer. Superintendent Powers announced Lieut. Col. King's election from the gallery as soon as the vote had been counted. The brokers cheered and dispersed, having lost interest in the vote for Managers.

At the Produce Exchange there was only one ticket, and little interest appeared in the election, only 297 members out of 3,000 voting. Henry D. McCord was elected President, Frank Brainard Vice President, and Edward C. Rice Treasurer.

In His One Hundred and Sixth Year.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—William Taylor, 105 years and two months old, died yesterday at his home, 817 Stockholm Street. He was born in Augusta County, Va., was a house painter, and worked until four years ago, when he retired. Up to the time of his death he was active and could walk as erect and with as much apparent ease as any man. During the war of 1812 Mr. Taylor enlisted and served until its close. Fifteen years ago he left Virginia and resided in Washington until seven weeks ago. He enjoyed excellent health until Saturday, when he was stricken with apoplexy. His second wife and eight children survive him, as do thirty-five grandchildren.

REDNER IS FOUND GUILTY

THE ROUNDSMAN CONVICTED ON A CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING.

Listened to the Verdict with Indifference, While His Wife Wept—Secured $190 from a Disorderly House Keeper—Maximum Penalty, Ten Years and $5,000 Fine—Will Appeal—Police Witnesses May Be Prosecuted for Perjury.

The trial of Police Roundsman Daniel Redner, charged with blackmailing the keeper of a disorderly house, came to a close yesterday afternoon, in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The maximum penalty under the conviction is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. He is also disqualified from ever holding public office again in this State.

When the case was reopened yesterday afternoon, after an adjournment from last week, Emmanuel Friend, counsel for the defense, stated that he would not sum up. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said that he also would dispense with summing up, and Judge Newburger charged the jury, finishing at 2:30 o'clock. The jurors were out less than two hours.

Redner listened to the verdict calmly and with apparent indifference. His wife was out in the corridor with her baby in her arms. Court attendants would not allow her to enter the room, lest she should create a scene. As it was, she became somewhat hysterical, and sobbed violently. Attendants thought she was about to faint, and placing her in a chair gave her some water. She remained about the corridors until her husband was taken back to the Tombs.

Redner's indifferent manner was a puzzle to those in the courtroom. He said he would like to have the whole business over then and there. His counsel, Mr. Friend, asked to have sentence deferred, and Judge Newburger remanded Redner for sentence until next Monday. Mr. Friend said he would appeal to a higher court.

Redner was charged with taking $190 from Mrs. Emma Bachman, keeper of an alleged disorderly house at 230 East Ninth Street, on Dec. 30 last. He demanded the money, it was alleged, under a threat to have her husband sent to the Island for eighteen months for keeping a disorderly house. She informed the Parkhurst society and a trap was laid for Redner. Police Sergeant McKirvey, Detective Mason, and Arthur Dennett of the Parkhurst society were in the house when the money was given to Redner.

The Parkhurst society, it was reported, is to make charges of perjury against Policemen Hays, Wren, Tucker, and Horan, who testified for Redner during the trial. The four policemen testified that they were with Redner on Fortieth Street from 7 o'clock to 12 o'clock on the night of Dec. 19. This was the night on which the evidence showed that Redner called on Mrs. Bachman at her house and received $50 while Arthur Dennett was concealed in a closet.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare cross-examined Tucker, and asked if he and the other three men were not engaged that evening in making a raid on a disorderly house in Allen Street. Tucker became confused, and finally said that he did not know.

Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society said he would ask the Police Commissioners to cause an examination of the necessary police blotters to show where the men were on the evening in question. If the blotters warrant it, the Parkhurst society will demand that the four men be placed on trial for perjury.

SUMMER ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT.

The Cottages Rapidly Filling with Guests for the Season.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 1.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore of New-York have arranged to spend the season here, and to-day rented the cottage on Rhode Island Avenue of Mrs. Henrietta Lieber.

To-day's arrivals for the Summer included Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Osgood, and William H. Osgood, Jr., of New-York; Thomas M. Clarke, Bishop of Rhode Island; John Foster, and Mrs. P. A. Stockton of Boston; and Lieut. George A. Bicknell, United States Navy, and Mrs. Bicknell.

Among the other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, returning from the Philadelphia Horse Show; Rynier Van Nest, F. M. Ware, F. A. Abell, and George C. Livermore of New-York; Mrs. C. N. Beach of Hartford; E. S. Anderson, and C. U. Cooper of Brooklyn.

James J. Van Alen left for the Canadian salmon-fishing grounds to-day. He will not return here until the middle of July, and in the meantime he will visit the Democratic National Convention at Chicago as a delegate from Rhode Island.

Arrivals at Conanicut to-day include Mrs. T. O. Selfridge, Washington; Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, United States Navy; and Dr. and Mrs. Griffith of Philadelphia.

The Rabbi Sold Hard Cider on Sunday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 1.—There was a crowd in Judge Demesea's court this morning to attend the trial of Aaron Gorwitz, a Jewish rabbi, who was charged with violating a city ordinance in that he sold hard cider on Sunday. The rabbi entered a plea of not guilty. Walter Jenkins and Charles Jenkins, two colored youths, testified to purchasing hard cider on a Sunday in the store kept by the rabbi. A bottle of the stuff was produced in court and sampled by the Justice and others. Every one pronounced it hard cider save the rabbi and his friends, who maintained it was sour root beer. The verdict was guilty, and Judge Demesea will pronounce sentence on Saturday.

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PART I.

"It's no use, Sturman, I shall never get it finished—at least, to my liking and Sylvia's. It's five years now since I made the first sketch for it, and there it is, complete in every detail as far as manual skill and technical knowledge can make it, and yet it's not a picture. There's something wanting that only genius can give it. The figures are correct, but they're not alive. There's no sight in their eyes, no movement in their limbs. No; it's not a picture, and I'm not an artist—only a successful illustrator, and that's all there is to be said about it."

"Except that Carlyle's definition of genius would hardly fit your case, for if ever mortal man had an infinite capacity for taking pains, you have, March."

"Yes, Sydney would certainly be a genius if Carlyle had been right. I think the fates have made a most aggravating division of the talents between us. They have given him the faculty of re-creation and almost perfect skill in execution, while they have given me the tormenting gift of dreams and denied me utterly the power of reproduction. Now, if, instead of being brother and sister, we could just be rolled into one, either Sydney would be a great artist, or I should be—well, able to write as well as dream, and then I should live in a heaven of my own creation."

"In which you would yourself be the brightest angel!"

The words slipped out almost before John Sturman knew that he had spoken them. His lips had of their own mere motion echoed what he was saying in his soul at the moment. They brought a just perceptibly deeper color into Sylvia March's cheeks and a faint flash into the deep gray eyes that were looking at his from under the straight, dark, finely drawn eyebrows. Her brother saved her from the awkwardness of replying to such a speech from a man she had only lately refused, albeit in the friendliest fashion, to marry, by saying:

"That's not at all badly put for you, Sturman, though it seems to sound a bit queer from a man who defines poetry as the pearl of literature because it is the result of disease."

"I'm quite consistent," said Sturman, half smiling and half serious. "What I ought not to have said just now was the result of disease—heart disease."

"Now you've made it worse," said Sylvia, gravely.

"What? The disease? That couldn't be worse."

"Suppose we change the subject—or get back to our muttons," said Sylvia, looking more serious than her words. "Now, tell me, have you ever heard a satisfactory definition of this something that Sydney and I seem to want so badly; this mysterious gift of the gods that people call genius without knowing what they are talking about?"

"No, I haven't; and if I did hear one it would probably be so far above my head that I should not understand it."

"That's only your vanity, Sturman," said March. "I think I've told you before that these aggressive assertions of mediocrity savor somewhat strongly of the pride that apes humility. But, to come to the concrete, I think there's something very like genius in this new book of Marcus Algar's

"In Which You Yourself Would Be the Brightest Angel."

that I'm illustrating. That fellow has a great future before him if his £20 a thousand words doesn't make him greedy and start him off writing himself out, as it has done with one or two others one could name."

"Or if he doesn't get the notion that he has a mission in literature and take to climbing hills," said Sylvia, demurely. "By the way, I suppose you haven't forgotten, Sydney, that the new genius is coming to tea this afternoon to discuss those last sketches of yours."

"No; I haven't forgotten. Don't go, Sturman. No; you really mustn't. I particularly want you to meet Algar. Sylvia, tell him to sit down and behave himself. Ah! there he is. 'Talk of an angel,' &c."

A ring and a well-composed fantasia on the knocker sounded as he spoke, and a few moments later the door of the studio opened. As Sturman rose he saw Sydney go forward with outstretched hand to greet a tall, slightly built, perfectly dressed young fellow, fair-haired and dark-eyed, with the complexion of a boy and the face of a woman—at least, it would have been a woman's face, he thought, but for a certain strength of brow and chin and two little perpendicular lines between the eyebrows, which would not have quite become a woman.

This was Marcus Algar, le succes de l'heure, as they would have called him in France—the writer, unknown the day before yesterday, whose first book was selling in thousands, despite the fact that it didn't even hint at the Seventh Commandment, and hadn't a chapter that either the British matron or the young person could condemn openly with a view to dwelling fondly on it in secret.

The reviewers already called their notices of his work "appreciations," and were almost falling over each other in their haste not to be last or least loud in his praise. Far-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

BUSINESS VERY LIGHT, WITH PRICES SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

London Does the Principal Buying—Political Uncertainty and the Low Prices for Grain and Provisions Bear Factors—The Corn Movement Increasing—Gold Exports Only $600,000 — Growing Crops Thriving—Coal Trade Satisfactory —Railway Rates Maintained.

MONDAY—P. M.

Trading to-day amounted to only 76,857 shares. London is supposed to have bought about 15,000 shares, principally St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but when the London Exchange closed the strength in the local market disappeared. Still, at the close the general list was fractionally higher than on Friday.

The incidents of the day were as a rule favorable, the only dark spots in the situation being the political uncertainty and the low prices for grain and provisions. July wheat in Chicago sold down to 56 cents a bushel, a drop of 12 cents a bushel within a month. There was heavy liquidation, and stop orders were reached. Stock brokers consider the low price of grain and provisions an argument against sustained improvement in the stock market, on the theory that the low prices will make it compulsory on the part of the railways to reduce their tariffs to enable the farmers to move their products at even a small profit. Receipts at Chicago indicate that corn is beginning to move in fair volume. The cereal to-day sold at 27½ cents, and its movement, if it has really begun, under the circumstances, is another evidence of the futility of holding back crops from the market in the hope of influencing the price.

There was some encouragement from the fact that only $600,000 gold was taken for shipment by to-morrow's steamer. Exchange rates were easier, the market being well supplied with bids drawn against gold shipments to be made in the latter part of the week. Reports concerning the growing crops were universally favorable. The coal trade is said by officials to be in better shape to-day than at any other time in several years. Railway officers are encouraged by the recent decision sustaining the legality of the Joint Traffic Association, and say that rates were never better maintained than now. The early adjournment of Congress is looked forward to with a sense of relief.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4¾ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $123,085,123; balances, $6,402,407; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $678,643.

Money on call in London, 1½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¾@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1893, to date.....	$31,582,319
Imports for same period.....	19,032,313
Net exports.....	$12,500,006
Net exports to date, 1895.....	13,010,119
Net exports to date, 1894.....	34,011,219
Net exports to date, 1893.....	56,022,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers and $4.86⅛@4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝@5.14⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 premium. Boston—10c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 4s of 1925 declined ⅛. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 116¼; $26,000 do, coupon, at 116¾@116⅞@116⅝; $2,000 5s, registered, at 112⅞, and $2,000 do, coupon, at 112⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	94½
4s, r., 1907	107⅝	108
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	116¼	116½
4s, c., 1925	116¼	116½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	--
Currency 6s, 1898	103	--
Currency 6s, 1899	105	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

In State securities, $5,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s sold at 105¾.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended May 30. (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P.C.
New-York	$419,171,401	$382,961,969	+9.5
Boston	70,007,861	60,087,940	+16.8
Philadelphia	51,695,778	41,909,922	+21.9
Baltimore	11,499,634	9,912,502	+16.0
Chicago	72,684,499	66,354,590	+9.5
St. Louis	14,932,248	14,792,469	+0.9
New-Orleans	5,981,919	6,483,718	—7.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$645,374,231	$586,364,107	+10.1
Other cities, 5 days	127,950,221	127,496,208	+20.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$773,324,452	$713,860,375	+11.6
All cities, 1 day.	21,076,293	208,707,627	—89.1
Total, all cities, for the week.	$794,400,845	$922,568,002	—10.4

Complete returns of the week ended May 23 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 7.9 per cent., with the same week in 1894, a gain of 10.2 per cent., and with 1893, a loss of 2.2 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease over 1895 is 2.9 and the gain over 1894 16.4 per cent. Compared with 1893, the loss was 1.9 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—J. P. Morgan & Co., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, the managers of the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, notify holders of the general first mortgage and land grant bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that a majority in amount of the above-named bonds having been deposited for conversion, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege are notified to deposit their bonds at either of their offices on or before June 30.

—The committee of bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company announces that bondholders may participate in the plan for reorganizing the Northern Pacific Railroad up to June 15. They will receive for each one-thousand-dollar bond, with all coupons attached, $525 in cash on Jan. 1, 1897, $525 in new 3 per cent. general lien bonds, and $250 in new preferred stock trust certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad. Deposits must be made with J. P. Morgan & Co.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Eleventh Ward Bank, Bank of the State of New-York, Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, Germania Bank, Columbia Bank, and Hudson River Bank.

—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, due June 1, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the company. The coupons of the Tebo & Neosho Railway will also be paid at the same office.

—Speyer & Co., referring to their previous notice, announce that the time during which they will receive deposits of Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent. bonds of 1925 (loan of 1885) under such notice, has been extended to July 1, 1896.

—The reorganization committee of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, Simon Borg, Chairman, announces that the time for the deposit of securities under the plan of reorganization is extended to June 20.

—Coupons due June 1 of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway will be paid at the office of Samuel D. Davis & Co.

—The coupons of the Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western Railroad, due June 1, are payable at the office of Joseph Walker & Sons.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales
American Cotton Oil	12	12	12	12	— ½	11¾	12¼	630
American Cotton Oil pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	....	54¾	55	200
*American Sugar Refineries	123⅜	124¼	123⅜	124	+ ⅜	123⅝	124	20,960
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	104	104	104	....	104½	106	280
American Tobacco	66¼	66¾	65⅝	66	— ⅝	66	66¾	1,000
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ⅛	99½	100	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛	15⅝	15¾	1,400
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜	22⅞	23⅛	699
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛	18	18⅜	200
*Bay State Gas	29¼	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛	28	29	400
*Brooklyn R. T.	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	....	24½	25	200
Canada Southern	50¼	50¾	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛	50¼	51	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	10⅜	10½	155
Chi. G. L. & C. Co 1st	158	158	155	155	....	157½	159	40
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67¼	68	67¼	68	+ ¾	67⅞	68	3,160
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78	78⅜	77¾	78⅛	+ ⅜	78	78¼	5,768
Chicago & Northwestern	106	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛	105½	105¾	650
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148	148	148	148	....	148½	150	25
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	77⅝	77	77¼	+ ⅜	77⅛	77¼	12,821
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127½	....	127¼	127¾	148
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70⅛	70⅝	70	70	+ ¼	70¼	70¾	1,316
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	33¾	+ ¾	33½	33⅞	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	+1	28½	29⅝	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	....	16¼	17½	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	55	55	55	55	....	53	60	50
Consolidated Gas Company	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	— ¾	156½	157¾	100
Del., Lack. & Western	160	160	160	160	—1½	160	161¾	100
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½	....	....	150
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48	48	48	48	+ ½	48¼	....	250
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	17¾	18	250
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	....	96	98	20
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜	14½	14⅝	300
Erie 1st pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	....	35	37½	22
General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ½	34	34⅜	100
Iowa Central pf	33	33	33	33	+ ½	32½	34	100
Laclede Gas	24	24	23¼	23¼	....	23½	23⅞	625
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	....	18	18⅜	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛	71¼	71¾	605
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	+ ¼	150	150⅜	8,420
Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ½	50½	50⅝	1,226
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21	21	21	21	+1	20	22	100
Manhattan Con.	104	104	103¼	103¼	— ¾	103⅝	103⅞	110
*Metropolitan Traction	108	108	108	108	....	107⅞	108½	110
Mexican Central	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	....	9⅝	10⅛	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17½	17½	17½	17½	—2	17½	19	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48	48	48	48	+ ½	47½	49	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ½	24½	25	100
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24½	— ½	24⅜	24¾	411
*National Lead Company	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅝	24¾	25½	325
*National Lead Company pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	....	88½	90½	13
New-York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	....	99½	99⅝	237
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	....	24	24½	20
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....	5⅛	5¼	100
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	....	5	5¼	220
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	....	15¾	15⅞	640
Northern Pacific, t. r.	½	½	½	½	....	½	¾	100
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼	14¾	14⅞	400
Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	....	25¾	26½	100
Peoria & Eastern	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛	4	6	100
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. paid	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛	10	10⅝	900
Southern Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅛	19	19⅜	300
Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛	9⅜	9⅝	350
Southern Railway pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼	29¼	29⅝	837
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛	26⅞	29½	3,475
Union Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....	7⅝	8	100
U. S. Denver & Gulf	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛	3⅛	3¾	400
*United States Leather pf	64½	65	64½	64⅝	+ ⅝	64¼	65	1,121
United States Rubber	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ¾	21½	22½	100
Wabash pf	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	....	17⅜	17⅝	400
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛	85½	85⅝	468
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	....	9¾	10	2,000
Total sales								76,857

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	79⅜	Nash C & St L 1st		
	79⅜		5,000	130½
	79⅜		2,000	104
	79½	N Y & Harlem 1st, reg		
	79⅜		5,000	111¾
	79¾	N Y & N Eng 1st 7s		
	79½		15,000	122⅛
	79½	N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs		
	79		2,000	132
Adjustment 4s			6,000	132½
	42¼	N Y, Ont & West ref 4s		
	42½		2,000	88
	42⅛		1,000	87⅝
	42	N Y, Ont & West con 5s		
	41⅞		2,000	107½
	42	N Y, Sus & West 1st ref 5s		
	41⅝		1,000	98
	42	North Pac 1st 6s		
Cent of N J G M 5s, reg			2,000	117⅛
	116	North Pac 1st, reg		
	116¼		6,000	117⅝
	116⅜	North Pac 2d, coup, Trust Co certfs, assented		
	116⅝		2,000	115
	89¾	North Pacific cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		
Chi & Alton	158		72,000	49¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st		Oregon Imp 1st		
	93		4,000	90
Chi & North Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	1,000	89¾
	45		35,000	17
	45¼		13,000	16
Chi R I & Pac ext 5s			10,000	17
	104⅜		4,000	17¼
	104⅜		8,000	17⅜
	104⅞		5,000	17½
C, St P, M & O, cons			17,000	17½
	126	Phil & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented		
	126		20,000	79⅝
Clev., C. Chi & St L, St Louis Div. 4s			45,000	79¾
	92½		5,000	79¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s			18,000	79¾
	85⅛		4,000	79⅝
	85		17,000	79½
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s		Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series C		
	86		2,000	110⅜
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s		Pitts & Western 1st		
	65		18,000	76
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Rio Grande West 1st		
	103		18,000	76
Erie gen lien 3-4s			18,000	76
	66	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs		
Gal, Hous & H 5s			10,000	45
	83¼		5,000	117¼
Han & St Jo cons			4,000	117¾
	107¼		2,000	100¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s			2,000	100½
	92	St L & Iron Mount 5s		
Lehigh Val Term 5s			2,000	79⅞
	108	St L & S F con 4s		
Lehigh & W B con, assented			10,000c	24
	103¼		5,000	24¼
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st			15,000	23
	113¾		10,000c	24½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 2d		St L Southwest 1st	5,000c	24
	100¼		1,000	70
Louis & Nash col tr 5s		St P, M & M, 1st, Mon Ext, 4s		
	101		10,000x1	84¼
Louis & Nash gen Mtge 6s		Scioto Val & N E 4s		
	115		1,000	80
Louis & Nash un 5s		So Pac of Cal 1st		
	91¾		1,000	111
Louis & Nash cons		South Pac of Cal 5s con		
	105¼		5,000	91¾
Lo, N A & Chi cons		Tex & N O cons 5s		
	100½		12,000	96½
Mexican Int 1st 4s		Texas & Pac 2d inc		
	70¾		3,000	21½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West, 5s			2,000	21⅜
	114¾		5,000c	21½
Iowa & Minn Div			3,000	22
	127	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs		
Southern Minn Div			8,000	72¾
	118	Wabash 1st 5s		
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A			11,000	105¾
	97¾		1,000	105¾
	98¾	Det & Chi Ext		
Minn & St L 1st, Pac Extension			3,000	98¾
	74½	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s		
	122		1,000	74½
Mo. Kan & Tex 1st 4s		West Shore gtd 4s		
	83¼		2,000	106¾
	83¾		4,000	106¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d			6,000	106¾
	59		1,000	106¼
	58⅞	Registered		
	58¾		6,000	105⅞
Morris & Essex con, gtd		Wiscon Central Co 1st, Trust Co certfs		
	139¾		9,000	36½
Total sales				$924,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—There was no change in the character of to-day's market. Prices were almost stationary. In the traction stocks the only feature was Union, which declined ½, to 19, notwithstanding the handsome receipts of $57,000 for Saturday and yesterday. The industrials closed without change, except Storage common, which reacied ½, to 32½, without any special reason. The balance of the list closed steady and featureless.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18½
Cambria	41½	42	41½	42
Choctaw	6	6¼	6¼	6¼
Con. Traction stock	23	25	23	25
Electric Storage	32¼	32⅜	32½	33
Electric Storage pf	34	34½	34	34½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	53	54⅞	....	55
Hestonville pf	65	65	63	64
Hunt. & B. T.	....	30	....	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	52½	52	....
Indianapolis	....	25	21¼	....
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	21¾	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	42	40	40½
Lehigh Valley	33	33½	33⅜	34
Metropolitan Traction	108	109	108⅜	109
Northern Central	69	69⅝	....	68
Northern Pacific	5	5¼	....	5¼
Northern Pacific pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52⅝
Penn. Ln. H. & Power	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Penn. Ln., H. & Power pf	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
Penn. Steel	25	26	....	25
Penn. Steel pf	54	55	52	52½
Phil. Traction	71⅜	72	71⅜	71⅝
Phil. & Erie	....	18	....	20
Reading	5¼	5 3-16	5⅛	5 3-16
Rochester Ry	....	24	....	24
Union Traction, $10 paid	19	19⅛	19⅜	19½
United Cos. of N. J.	240	240½	240	....
United Gas Imp	70	71	70½	71
W. N. Y. & P.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Welsbach Co. of this	51½	52¼	51½	52½
Welsbach of Canada	2½	....	2⅜	2⅝
Welsbach Commercial	....	20	....	30
Wels. Com. pf., ex div. 64	68	66	68	

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s, e	79	80	79	80
N. J. Con. 5s, ex int	83½	84	80¼	80½
Newark Pass. 5s	103¾	104	104	....
People's Trac. 5s	93⅞	94	93⅞	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74⅞	75	74½	74¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and without feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st	1
Den. M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1
Erie Gen. lien	1½
Mex. Int. 1st	4¼
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	1
Div.	1

DECLINED.

Laclede Gas 1st	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Leather Manuf'c's'	170
American Ex	168¼	Lincoln National	150
Broadway	230	Manhattan	207
Butch'rs & Drov's'	130	Market & Fulton	200
Central National	126	Mechanics'	188
Chatham	200	Mercantile	160
Chemical	4,000	Merchants'	134
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	204	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	132	New-York	224
Corn Exchange	282	Ninth National	112
East River	120	Park	208
Fifth Avenue	2,000	Phenix	107
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Republic	146
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	95
German-American	112	State of N. Y.	105
Hanover	312	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	530	West Side	275
Irving	137½	Western National	110

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Ann Arbor—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week May	$20,719	$18,886	$14,692
From Jan. 1	420,628	393,305	405,067
Atlantic & Danville—			
Mileage	285	285	285
3d week May	$9,339	$12,297	$9,678
From Jan. 1	215,524	208,593	188,597
From July 1	553,243	535,248	.....
Bur., C. R. & Northern—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
3d week May	$65,460	$65,570	$66,040
From Jan. 1	1,641,944	1,336,372	1,385,933
From July 1	4,574,040	3,322,983	.....
Chicago & Grand Trunk—			
3d week May	61,745	52,680	54,516
Chicago Great Western—			
Mileage	922	922	922
3d week May	$75,580	$69,442	$58,244
From Jan. 1	1,776,306	1,288,585	1,511,531
Cin., Jack. & Mack.—			
Mileage	345	345	345
3d week May	$12,996	$9,627	$8,918
2d week May	11,622	8,689	8,698
From Jan. 1	263,086	216,099	232,354
Cin., Sag. & Mich.—			
3d week May	2,407	2,264	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.—			
Mileage	272	272	272
3d week May	$14,136	$8,125	$7,239
From Jan. 1	276,868	272,166	201,747
Cleve., C. & S.—			
Mileage	216	216	216
3d week May	$13,009	$9,748	$8,983
From Jan. 1	241,726	226,256	183,891
From July 1	620,644	602,245	.....
Des Moines & K. C.—			
Mileage	112	112	.....
2d week May	$1,703	$1,605	.....
From Jan. 1	38,461	30,966	.....
Det., G. H. & Mil.—			
3d week May	16,283	16,791	17,632
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic—			
Mileage	587	593	593
2d week May	$49,736	$41,766	$32,121
From Jan. 1	665,254	607,855	480,784
From July 1	1,543,695	1,498,235	1,513,974
Evans. & Rich.—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week May	$2,318	$2,212	$3,042
From Jan. 1	35,574	35,145	36,207
From July 1	66,204	60,709	.....
Fitchburg—			
Month April	600,128	575,838	542,820
From Jan. 1	2,276,148	2,155,945	2,016,430
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week May	$46,008	$41,183	.....
From Jan. 1	831,879	774,844	.....
Georgia—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week May	$20,619	$18,471	$17,993
From Jan.	583,025	467,080	507,840
From July 1	1,400,411	1,234,372	1,363,393
Georgia & Alabama—			
Mileage	340	265	.....
3d week May	$15,375	$5,202	.....
From Jan. 1	359,099	187,669	.....
Grand Rapids & Ind.—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week May	$36,749	$37,708	$29,572
From Jan. 1	764,122	762,674	691,773
From July 1	1,936,116	1,827,013	1,727,220
Interoceanic—			
Week May 9	44,600	42,760	51,454
From Jan. 1	810,816	872,002	901,777
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Mem.—			
Mileage	916	916	916
3d week May	$63,510	$67,226	$74,179
From Jan. 1	1,447,585	1,450,175	1,819,967
From July 1	3,570,106	3,495,171	3,708,494
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm.—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week May	$17,669	$18,604	$14,675
From Jan. 1	413,708	351,628	395,227
From July 1	1,100,246	929,574	914,351
Keokuk & Western—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week May	$7,050	$5,688	$6,346
From Jan. 1	148,271	116,093	142,659
From July 1	341,605	307,417	341,858
Mem. & Charles.—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week May	$17,347	$17,311	$17,270
From Jan. 1	464,914	375,788	477,302
From July 1	1,288,418	1,090,501	.....
Mexican—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week May 9	$50,398	$70,151	$56,743
From Jan. 1	1,144,997	1,284,552	1,153,933
Mexican Southern—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week May	$3,730	$9,184	$9,447
From Jan. 1	189,015	172,018	185,844
Minn., St. P. & S. M.—			
Mileage	1,175	1,475	1,175
3d week May	$61,133	$38,119	.....
From Jan. 1	1,227,075	838,617	.....
Mobile & Birmingham—			
3d week May	5,637	4,865	.....
From Jan. 1	105,339	104,907	.....
Tol., Peoria & West.—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week May	$17,761	$19,798	$13,969
From Jan. 1	359,439	337,038	308,817
From July 1	869,368	805,079	823,751
Tol., Sag. & Muskegon—			
2d week May	1,528	1,478	.....
Buff., Roch. & P., April—			
Mileage	334	334	334
Gross earnings	$282,369	$246,775	$216,291
Op. expenses	183,806	164,303	147,959
Net earnings	98,563	82,382	68,332
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	987,652	922,681	808,170
Op. expenses	695,708	673,138	585,640
Net earnings	291,944	249,543	282,530
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,624,077	2,573,005	2,605,106
Op. expenses	1,853,800	1,761,154	1,790,023
Net earnings	790,877	811,851	815,080
Buffalo & Sus., April—			
Gross earnings	40,408	31,510	.....
Op. expenses	28,053	18,892	.....
Net earnings	12,355	12,618	.....
Charges	12,987	8,804	.....
Deficit	632	*3,814	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	403,759	284,474	.....
Op. expenses	224,811	175,873	.....
Net earnings	178,948	108,601	.....
Charges	120,925	88

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

Boston,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. R. DODSON,
E. C. BLACK,
WILLIAM BLODGET, } Committee

COMMITTEE.

E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } May 29th, 1896.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, between such holders and the undersigned Committee, and to Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, which has been accepted by the holders of a large amount of all classes of bonds and stock.

Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which Companies is lodged a duplicate Agreement of Reorganization,) or will be mailed to any holder of bonds or stock sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities:

1. **First mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds.....$5,000,000**
2. **Four per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.... 5,000,000**
3. **Common stock..... 9,000,000**

By the terms of the Plan,

First mortgage bondholders receive in cash an amount equal to the coupons on such bonds maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond, and 110 per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new five per cent. bonds, bearing interest from June 1, 1896.

The new first mortgage bonds not set aside for the present firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than the rate of $100,000 par value of bonds per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who pay 12½ per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit, $125 per bond, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new preferred stock, and 75 per cent. thereof in new common stock.

Holders of preferred stock who pay 12½ per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $12.50 per share, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. of par in new common stock.

Holders of common stock who pay 10 per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $10 per share, in four equal installments, as provided in the Plan, receive 10 per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 50 per cent. of par in new common stock.

First Mortgage bonds should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement of October 8, 1895, the certificates held therefor should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896. On making such deposit or exchange the holders will receive in cash an amount equal to the interest coupons thereon maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond.

Consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement, the certificates representing the same should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies **ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896.**

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Boston,
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

} Committee

GuarantyTrustCo. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **GERMANIA BANK**
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,735,396.18
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		136,025.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		537.55
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		351,943.69
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	122,000.00	
		180,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		623,364.25
Specie, as per schedule		604,339.82
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		137,600.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$132,008.14	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	14,248.89	
		146,257.03
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses	$4,416.02	
Exchange account	550.60	
		4,966.62
		$4,920,430.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$9,387.37	
Interest	38.48	
Other profits	50,307.37	
		59,733.72
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$4,025,040.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	25.00	
Certified checks	35,226.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	404.80	
		4,060,696.42
		$4,920,430.14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and GEORGE F. KRAPP, Assistant Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Assistant Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
FRANCIS J. MILLER,
Notary Public, (No. 61,)
N. Y. County.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **COLUMBIA BANK,**
New-York City, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,570,677.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		83,241.50
Overdrafts, as per schedule		421.24
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		526,010.87
Real estate, as per schedule		146,150.04
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		25,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		263,908.75
Specie, as per schedule		70,117.65
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		120,250.00
Cash items, viz.: City drafts		11,302.15
Current expenses		14,351.66
		$2,831,131.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		265,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$12,968.93	
Exchange	707.75	
Interest	964.46	
Other profits	551.50	
		15,192.64
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,059,272.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,000.00	
Certified checks	11,118.73	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,286.64	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	56,598.28	
Due savings banks	106,662.63	
		2,250,938.74
		$2,831,131.38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 1st day of June, 1896, before me,
GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **ELEVENTH WARD BANK**
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$974,802.99
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		46,613.33
Overdrafts		123.55
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		146,193.13
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,075.00
Stocks and bonds		93,182.02
Specie		129,800.00
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		36,990.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		71,793.17
Items carried as cash		421.61
Current expenses		12,776.33
Total		$1,558,571.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$23,707.19	
Exchange	173.06	
Interest	1,226.77	
Other profits	205,508.63	
		230,615.65
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,198,707.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,000.00	
Certified checks	26,196.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,002.25	
		1,227,905.48
Unpaid dividends		50.00
		$1,558,571.13

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.
[Copy.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,**
at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$541,959.78
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		164,586.61
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		431,884.46
Specie, as per schedule		137,682.43
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		46,845.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		20,121.50
Loss and expense, viz.:		
Current expenses		190.66
		$1,386,270.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$5,990.41	
Exchange	21.81	
Other profits	165,625.96	
		171,638.18
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$934,478.63	
Certified checks	2,935.52	
		937,414.15
Due savings banks		76,783.11
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		435.00
		$1,386,270.44

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. HAWES, cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision. JOHN S. McLEAN, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (25,) N. Y. County.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offer not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 43-100 dollars, ($11,095.43.) Bids will be opened at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15th, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By **G. SHERMAN,** Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William street, New-York. The annual election for nine Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Secretary.
New-York, May 29, 1896.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, May 29th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1896. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 1, 1896.
The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, June 16, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **HUDSON RIVER BANK**
at the close of business, on the 27th day of May, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$732,926.17
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers.)		131,900.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		538.37
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		147,165.28
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		21,600.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		61,860.41
Specie, as per schedule		28,639.91
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		70,816.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$37,408.66	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	6,075.79	
		43,484.45
Current expenses		9,292.43
Safe deposit vault		28,600.00
		$1,371,823.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$14,469.92	
Interest	5,351.57	
Other profits	25,076.01	
		44,897.50
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$912,538.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,663.00	
Certified checks	51,599.61	
		976,800.83
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		124.69
		$1,371,823.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 27th day of May, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
C. H. GARDNER,
Notary Public,
for New-York County and Kings County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,**
On the evening of the 27th day of May, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,742,183.78
Due from Directors		60,000.00
Due from Trust Companies, State and National Banks		574,687.03
Banking house and lot	$979,424.78	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,004,424.78
Stocks and bonds		144,460.00
Specie		1,310,592.72
United States Legal tender notes and coulating notes of National banks		3,627,490.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$4,011,058.93	
Items carried as cash	135,340.89	
		4,146,399.73
		$24,610,178.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund		2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)		128,665.69
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$8,601,601.01	
Demand certificates of deposit	296,650.00	
Certified checks	2,642,655.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding	63,520.14	
		11,604,426.99
Due trust companies, State and National banks		5,734,787.68
Due savings banks		2,986,705.52
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		48,679.10
Unpaid dividends		6,913.06
		$24,610,178.04

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier of The Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report with the schedule accompanying the same is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank after the transaction of any business on the 27th day of May, 1896, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 27th day of May, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made. That deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 1st day of June, 1896, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public,
New-York County, (13.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—OLIVIA HOYT, plaintiff, against OLIVIA CORTES, John Bates, her husband; Louise Paul Virolet, Leonie Olivia Kayser, Emile Kayser, Julie Clarice Bertrand, Jules Bertrand, Leon Virolet, and Jean Virolet: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 21st day of May, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the same day.—Dated New-York, May 21st, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants Louise Paul Virolet, Leonie Olivia Kayser, Emile Kayser, Julie Clarice Bertrand, Jules Bertrand, and Leon Virolet: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named Theodore F. Booth, residing at No. 235 Bishop Street, New-Haven, Connecticut, formerly doing business in the City of New-York at No. 91 Wall Street, in said City, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Theodore F. Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the general assignment of THEODORE F. BOOTH to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named Theodore F. Booth, residing at No. 235 Bishop Street, New-Haven, Connecticut, formerly doing business in the City of New-York at No. 91 Wall Street, in said City, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Theodore F. Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee
59 Wall St., N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. — GIUSEPPINA BIAGHETTI, against GIOVANNI BIAGHETTI.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Action for a divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., May 14, 1896.

JOEL M. MARX,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Giovanni Biaghetti, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date May 18, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
JOEL M. MARX,
my19-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the general assignment of GEORGE W. ROBINSON and FREDERIC F. BOOTH, composing the firm of Robinson and Booth, to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named George W. Robinson and Theodore F. Booth, formerly doing business at No. 91 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Robinson & Booth, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Robinson & Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the general assignment of THEODORE F. BOOTH to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named Theodore F. Booth, residing at No. 235 Bishop Street, New-Haven, Connecticut, formerly doing business in the City of New-York at No. 91 Wall Street, in said City, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Theodore F. Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee
59 Wall St., N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY WEAKER MARKETS, WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Grain Declining with Europe and the West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet and Lower—Provisions Easier and Dull—Cotton Steady and Quiet—Coffee Was Less Active and Very Unsettled.

There was a trifle firmer feeling in grain at the opening, but the weakness at the West, together with lower cables, caused a sharp break, and the close was only steady at the decline, while trading was fairly active. Provisions were also lower on the free receipts of swine. Cotton was quiet and about steady on near months. Coffee was unsettled with Europe, and had a moderate trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22½@ 22¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	8 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	.. @ 4.30
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ ..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9 @ 11¼
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ¼@⅜c, on local covering, but declined 1⅝@2c, on easier cables, increased stocks, fine weather West, and free local realizing, rallying ⅛@¼c, on local covering, and closing steady at 1⅜@1⅝c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was ⅜c lower and in fair demand. Sales, 124,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 3½c over July, free on board, forward delivery; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, quoted at 4⅜c over July; 60,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, quoted at 3⅝c over July, and 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms, quoted at 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 9c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 3c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4⅜c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 244,746 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 338,376 bushels; receipts, 410,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 458,-084 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 251,698 bushels, or to 1,936,-611 bushels, 43,709 bushels contract red and 1,064,210 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 144,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed a decrease of 958,000 bushels, or to 50,-340,000 bushels, against 52,229,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at ⅝@¾c decline, on increased stock and visible supply, with heavy receipts West and fine weather....Spot was ¾@⅞c lower and fairly active for export. Sales, 111,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 white at 37c, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, and 6,000 bushels do at 34c; the trade bought 21,000 bushels steamer mixed at 32¾c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels ungraded mixed, on

sales, except with outsiders, who paid as high as 1c over; the prices obtained for No. 1 Northern ranged from 56c to 57¼c; No. 2 sold at 54¾c; receipts, 659 cars; shipments, 23 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 55@55½c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅜c. Flour—Production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 42,687 bbls; patents, $3.10@$3.40; bakers' $2.10@$2.55. Millstuffs—An easier tone is the rule; bran, in bulk, quoted at $5.50@$5.75; shorts at $5.50; middlings, $7.50@$7.75.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Wheat opened, firmer and prices advanced ½@¾c later declining 2¼c; September opened at 58½c, fell to 56¾c, and closed at 56¾c; July ranged ½c, and cash 1c, below September; sample wheat 2c lower and weak; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 59½c. Sample barley very dull; No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 26@ 28c. Rye ¼c lower; No. 1, on track, 34c; No. 2 do, 33c. Flour steady, but dull, and business confined to supplying current wants. Millstuffs unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,300 bbls; wheat, 27,950 bushels; barley, 56,000 bushels; rye, 7,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,330 bbls; barley, 800 bushels, rye, 600 bushels.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Spring wheat closed weak; No. 1 hard, spot, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 62c; No. 2 Northern, 59¾c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 61¾c. No. 1 Northern, do, 60¾c; Winter wheat closed weak; lower; No. 2 red, 60@60½c on track and in store; Kansas, 61¾c. Corn closed lower and weak; No. 2 yellow, 32c; No. 3 yellow, 31¾c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 3 do, 30c on track; No. 3 yellow, 30c; No. 3 corn, 29½c in store. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c on track; No. 2 white, 23c in store. Rye—2,500 bushels No. 2 sold at 39½c in store. Flour dull and weak. Millfeed weak; light demand.

DULUTH, June 1.—The bears ruled to-day and a drop in July of 2c and 2½c in September was the result. Sales were 125,000 bushels. The wheat in elevators at the close of the week was 8,318,688 bushels, a decrease of 166,636 bushels. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c; No. 2 Northern, 54@54¾c; No. 3 Spring, 52¼@53¼c; rejected, 49¼@53¼c; June, No. 1 Northern, 57c; July, No. 1 hard, 58¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; September, No. 1 Northern, 57c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
NEW-YORK, June 1.					
Jersey City	2,513	3	3,092	25,209	9,760
Sixtieth Street	3,760	112	8,937	385	49
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	19,066
Hoboken	3,281	44	137	2,387	...
Lex. & R.	1,161	21	21	...	2,462
Weehawken and scattering	16	...	116	104	...
Total	10,731	180	12,303	28,585	31,337
Total last week	11,108	207	13,161	31,022	30,859

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.30@$4.60
Medium to fair	4.10@ 4.25
Common	3.70@ 4.05
Bulls and dry cows	1.75@ 3.25
Oxen and stags	2.75@ 4.15
Good to prime steers of year ago	5.00@ 5.90

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Eastmans Company, SS. Britannic	...	...	1,800
Eastmans Company, SS. New-York	...	...	1,900
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cufic	...	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mobile	300	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. St. Cuthbert	182	1,025	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Cufic	310	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mobile	300	...	2,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Hindoo	272	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Colorado	108	315	...
Armour & Co., SS. Marengo	529	...	...
Meyer & Houseman, SS. Brooklyn City	121	...	...
N. Morris, SS. Cufic	...	...	2,560
A. Strauss, SS. Muriel	...	...	...
Total shipments	2,262	1,340	9,060
Total shipments last week	2,808	535	9,838
Boston shipments this week	2,742	2,774	1,709
Baltimore shipm'ts this wk.	1,215	...	1,546
Philada. shipments this week	420	...	...
Montreal shipm'ts this week	2,589	...	...
Newport N. shipm'ts this wk.	100	...	...
To London	4,262	...	4,072
To Liverpool	4,234	2,744	12,343
To Glasgow	1,996	...	...
To Southampton	...	...	1,900
To Bristol	422	...	...
To Hull	108	315	...
To Newcastle	329	...	...
To Antwerp	...	1,025	...
To Bermuda and W. Indies	30	...	...
Total to all ports	11,381	4,084	18,315
Total to all ports last week	11,849	7,777	19,905

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 331 cars, or 5,430 head, and cars consigned direct to exporters and city slaughterers and 21 cars for the market, and, including 2 cars held over Saturday, there were 23 cars on sale. Market opened active and a shade higher all around; closed steady, with all taken except 1 car; one load of 1,100 lbs at a car of poor "stiffers" sold at $3.70 for 1b; fair to good do at $4.25@$4.37½; very common to prime corn-fed and meal-fed steers at $3.85 @$4.45; tops at $4.60; oxen and stags at $3.50 @$4.10; common to good bulls at $2.85@$3.20; 3 cars of still-fed do at $3.25. City-dressed native sides were steady at 6@7c per lb for inferior to prime quality. To-day's cable advices from London and Liverpool quoted American steers at 10@ 10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 6½@7¼c per lb at London, and choice do at Liverpool at 7¼c; American sheep easier at 10½ @11c, dressed weight. Engagements to-day: 1,200 quarters of beef to Wakefield & Co., 355 cattle to London, and on the Boston City to Bristol by Meyer & Houseman, 276 head. To-morrow the Cevic will carry to Liverpool 400 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; 400 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,700 quarters of beef for N. Morris.

MILCH COWS—Receipts were 17 head. The only transaction reported was the sale of cow and calf for $40; feeding steady.

CALVES—Receipts were 4,736 head, and, including 50 head held over, there were 4,786 head on sale. Market opened active at 25@50c higher, closed quiet and weak, with downward tendency as to prices. All sold, however, at $3.50@ $5 100 lb for inferior to choice veals, $6@$8.25 for culls, $2.75@$3.50 for buttermilks, and $4@$4.25 for mixed calves. Dressed calves, 5c higher, at 6@9½c for city-dressed veals, 5@7½c for country-dressed veals, 5@7½c for city dressed, and 4@4½c for little calves and cressed buttermilks.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, including some left over arrivals Saturday, were 35½ cars, or 8,391 head, all for the market. Good sheep were in demand at fully sustained prices; common and medium do a trifle weak, but otherwise steady; yearlings were steady, and lambs 25@ 50c higher than last Friday and 15@25c higher than Saturday. All sold in good season, with the exception of a single carload. Poor to prime sheep sold at $3@4.50 per 100 lb; culls of choice do at $4.75; spring yearlings at $4.50@5.50 for inferior to good, with no prime offered; South-ern lambs at $6@$7.50 for ordinary to prime; a few common State lambs at $2.50@$3 per head. Dressed mutton steady at 6½@8c; dressed yearlings at 9@11c; dressed lambs firm at 10@ 16c. A few country dressed still sell at $2@$3 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 72 cars, or 11,329 head, including 99 head for the market. Feeling a trifle firm, and sellers quote common heavy to good light hogs at $3.90@$4; pigs at $4; Coarse, fatty, unsorted and unchanged at 4½@6c per lb for medium to light weights.

BUFFALO, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours 3,082 head; total for week thus far, 6,578 head; for same time last week, 4,334 head; consigned through, 2,310 head; to New-York, 2,380 head; on sale, 2,200 head; market opened active and higher for handy, light to medium, and fat butchers'; closed very dull and weak for heavy steers, with 4 loads unsold; heavy steers, $4.15@$4.20; good, $4.25@4.35, light to medium, $3.75@$4.10; good to prime fat heifers, $3.40@ $3.90; fair butchers', common to choice, $3.25@ $3.75; good fat butchers' bulls, $3.25@$3.50; fresh cows and springers, $10@$45, as to quality; veals, $3.25@$4.5a for good; extra, $4.50@$4.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,480 head; total for week thus far, 20,640 head; for same time last week, 23,200 head; consigned through, 4,640 head; to New-York, 8,320 head; on sale, 20,640 head; market opened fairly active, but weakened; closed dull for heavy grades, with several decks unsold; Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; light $3.55; pigs, $3.55@$3.60; mixed packers, $3.45@$3.50; medium, $3.40@$3.45; heavy, $3.30@$3.35; roughs, $2.75@ $2.90; stags, $2@$2.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,600 head; total for week thus far, 12,200 head; for same time last week, 11,600 head; consigned through, 2,200 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 10,200 head; market opened steady to firm for good lambs; sheep and yearlings irregular, but generally higher; closed fairly steady, with all sold; prime handy lambs, $5.70@$5.90; fair to good, $5.25@ $5.60; culls and common, $3.00@$5; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.85@$4.35; culls to fair, $1.50@ $3.50; yearlings, $4.25@$4.60; heavy sheep slow at $4.35@$4.50; no export demand.

EAST LIBERTY, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts liberal; 55 cars on sale; market slow; prices 10c lower; extra, $4.30@$4.35; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.10@$4.20; fair, $3.50@$3.80; common, $3.25@$3.50; rough fat, $3@$3.85; stags and cows, $2@$3.50; heifers, $3@$4.10; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts fair, about 25 cars on sale; market opened steady, closed weak; prime selected, $3.55@$3.60; best Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.45@$3.50; heavy hogs, $3.25@ $3.35; roughs, $2@$3. Sheep—Supply fair; 25 cars on sale; market active all around; 15c over last week's closing prices on both sheep and yearlings; Spring lambs steady; prime, $3.90@$4; good, $3.80@$3.90; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.25; culls, $1.80@$2; choice yearlings, $4.75@$5.15; common to good yearlings, $3.50 @$4.50; Spring lambs, $4@$5.50; veal calves, $4 @$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,200 head; market 10c lower; light and pigs, $2.00@ $3.02½; medium, $2.85@$2.95; heavy, $2.80@$2.90. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market strong; native steers, best, $3.70@$3.90; fair to good, $3@ $3.70; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.35; fair to good, $1.80@$2.80; bulls, $2.10@$2.80; stockers and feeders, $3@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.80 @$3.40; calves, $4@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 1,500 head; market strong and prices shade higher; native steers, $3@$3.20; cows, $2.15@$2.90; calves, $5; Texas steers, $2.50@$3.75. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 3,000 head; market dull and prices 10@15c lower; reported sales ranged from $3@$3.12½. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 6,000 head; market about steady; natives, $2.25@$3.75; lambs, $5.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 14,000 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.35@$4.55; stockers and feeders, $2.80@$3.90; cows and bulls, $1.00@$3.25; calves, $3.25@$5.25; Texans, $2.20@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 54,000 head; market weak and 10@15c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.90@$3.15; common to choice mixed, $2.95@ $3.25; choice assorted, $3.25@$3.35; light, $3.05 @$3.40; pigs, $2.50@$3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head; market strong and 10@15c higher; inferior to choice, $3.50@ $4.10; lambs, $3.50@$5.95.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales of Choice Lots at Mount Vernon —Auction Sales To-day.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth made on Saturday last a successful sale of twenty-two lots of land in the City of Mount Vernon. The lots are situated on South Ninth and South Tenth Avenues and West Fourth Street, and were sold as follows: Louis N. Smith bought Lots 34 and 35, on West Fourth Street, for $675 and $1,160, respectively; L. S. Samuel bought Lots 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, on South Ninth Avenue, for $540, $525, $430, and $400, respectively; Henry Fishbeck bought Lots 41, 42, and 43, on South Ninth Avenue, for $390, $365, and $375, respectively; J. F. Wooley bought Lots 44 and 45, on South Ninth Avenue, for $370 and $395, respectively; Joseph L. O'Brien bought Lots 20, 21, 29, and 31, on South Tenth Avenue, for $450, $450, $475, and $570, respectively; Henry Fishbeck bought Lots 24, 25, and 26, on South Tenth Avenue, for $375, $370, and $390, respectively; J. J. Kittel bought Lots 27 and 28, on South Tenth Avenue, for $390 and $410, respectively, and L. S. Samuel bought Lot 30, on South Tenth Avenue, for $535. The lots are described as choice and valuable, situated as they are in one of the best residence portions of Mount Vernon, on well-paved, curbed, and flagged streets, with gas, water, and electric lights and cars at hand.

Messrs. Redmond Kerr & Co. announce a loan of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 by that firm on a prominent Wall Street building. Full particulars were not obtainable yesterday, but the rate paid is believed to be between 4½ and 5 per cent.

At auction in the Trinity Building yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Charles B. Norton, at $32,-852.50, the four-story brick factory 151 to 157 Lewis Street, northwest corner of Third Street, 62.1 by 82.6 by 51.11 by 78.

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., in voluntary partition, King's Bridge Road, east side, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets, seven twenty-five-foot lots; also One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 86 feet east of King's Bridge Road, three lots, each 25 by 100; also Wadsworth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, lot 25 by 85, and two lots adjoining, each 25 by 75; also Seventh Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, southeast corner, 38 by 100, six-story brick and stone apartment house; also 120 West Seventy-first Street, 22 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 105.10, five-story and basement brownstone flat; also 44 Edgecombe Avenue, 17.6 by 90, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner, seven lots, corner, 25.11 by 95; three adjoining on avenue, 25 by 95 each; three on street, 25 by 100.11 each.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, Rivington and Cannon Streets, northeast corner, 50 by 89 feet. Due on judgment, $75,316.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,578.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 1,270 Washington Avenue, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 57.6 by 100, frame dwelling and stable.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 99.11, three-story frame store and dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles M. Camp, referee, Ash Avenue, north side, being Lots 25 and 26, map of Laconia Park, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $600.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 556 Broome Street, 25 by 84.4.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry De Forest Baldwin, referee, 53 and 55 Catharine Street, 27 by 106.5 by 27 by 103.4 feet. Due on judgment, $28,778.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman F. B. Mellus, referee, 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, 29 by 105.5, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $16,121.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 418 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, West End Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; also West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 50.5 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $26,540.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, 140 East Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 100, four-story English basement dwelling; also Madison Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 95, vacant; also 204 East Forty-sixth Street, 15 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 49 Liberty Street.—By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 109 East Third Street, 22 by 90.2, five-story brick tenement and store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

West Farms Road and Forest Street, northwest corner, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Edward Grady of 5 Forest Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,990 Burnside Avenue, by John J. Dodge, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 20 Avenue C, by Mary I. Ecker of 102 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Joseph Burger, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 2,770 Third Avenue, by Henry L. School of 2,770 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $350.

No. 14 East Fifty-fourth Street, by Isabel W. Jex of 14 East Fifty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 300 and 302 East Twenty-third Street, by Anna O'Connor of 398 Second Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $650.

No. 193 to 205 Cherry Street, by Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company of 78 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a seven-store andtenement; cost, 500.

No. 2,896 Third Avenue, by August R. Dorn of 2,856 Third Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 477 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by Margaret O'Neil of 477 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 107th St, 25.5x100; William Gunn and Andrew Grant and wives to William J. Rodenbach $1

117TH ST, n s, 138 ft w of Morningside Av, 18x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy and husband to George R. Hill 10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 79.11 ft s of centre line 148th St, 19.11x irregular; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Seth M. Milliken.

104TH ST, 301 West; Jacob Hess to Elizabeth Wright 100

133D ST, 111 West; Mary A. Scott to Horatio B. Cushman 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 79.11 ft s of centre line 148th St, 19.11x irregular; Edward S. Whitman and others, executors, &c, to James D. Butler..... 12,100

KING'S BRIDGE, ROAD, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 50x140.8x50x141.3; Frank Koch and wife to Kate Cohen 1

SAME PROPERTY; Leon R. S. De Agreda to Jacob Hess..... 1

179TH ST, n e corner of 11th Av, 100x100; Bernard T. Kearns and wife to William B. Bernard 19,500

PRESCOTT AV, s s, 239.2 ft e of Bolton Road, 25x106.8x25.3x101.5; Thomas Reefe and wife to Kate Rielly..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Schwaib and wife to Thomas Reefe..... 1

CATHARINE ST, 19; Mary Johnson to Peter Condon 1

3D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 93d St, 25x90; Edward H. Pirsson to Sarah J. Pirsson. 1

60TH ST, s s, 156 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Manuel De F. Bolmer and others to Ethel J. Norwood..... 1

118TH ST, n s, lots 140 and 141, being ½ of parcel 30, Harsenville Tract, 12th Ward; Mary T. Schlosser to John Volz 55,500

115TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 85x40.5; Henry and Sophie Rothschild to Elias Jacobs..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 253 ft e of Av A, 20x100.10; Philip Stacom and wife to Philip Hoenig 11,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5 x100; Sarah J. Pirsson to Edward H. Pirsson 1

122D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; James A. Boylan to Bridget Bresney... 1

123D ST, 169 and 171 East; Robert S. Lloyd and wife to George Gatfield..... 12,300

114TH ST and 5TH AV, n e corner, 100 x100.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to Alice Davies 1

LENOX AV, 412; Frank Williamson and wife to Samuel Munch and another.... 27,500

114TH ST, 225 West; Henry D. Tiffany, trustee, to Edward A. Bell 4,770

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; Henry Thompson, referee, to Cornelius Vanderland, as trustee.. 10,000

85TH ST, n s, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x 101.6x25.1x102.1; Jonas Scheuer and others to John Volz 1

41ST ST, 214 East; Henry Heather, as executor, to John Hogan 16,100

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100.7, and n s 215th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Arnold Lustig to Mrs. Frank Leslie 1

11TH AV, w s, 55 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x 80; John G. R. Lilliendahl and wife to Winslow Bass 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 50x141.8x50x140.8; Jacob Hess to Frank Koch 1

169TH ST, s s, 123 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Martin Grisler and wife to Bernard Muldoon 2,000

139TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Mary L. Treadwell to R. J. Muller 9,000

NELSON AV, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, 37x irregular; John M. Hogencamp and wife to John F. Kaiser..... 2,025

South of Seventy-eighth Street, by Loton Horton of 373 Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick club, dwelling, &c; cost $1,500.

Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, northeast corner, by Helena Freudenmacher of 567 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $600.

No. 61 East Eightieth Street, by Mrs. Ernest Obermeyer of 55 Broadway, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

No. 640 Morris Avenue, by Mrs. Julia McIntyre of 640 Morris Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame hotel; cost, $1,500.

Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, northwest corner, by Peter Doelger, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 113 Waverley Place, by Robert Beatty of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., alterations to a three-story and basement brick factory, &c.; cost, $4,000.

No. 344 East Fourteenth Street, 124 West Twenty-eighth Street, 124 West Thirtieth Street, and 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to four four-story brick public schools; cost, $6,500.

No. 69 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Annie McLaughlin of 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 44 to 52 East Forty-second Street, and 132 Park Avenue, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, alterations to a two-story brick store and office building; cost, $8,000.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 252 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by Mary J. Duffy, alterations to a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,990 Burnside Avenue, by John J. Dodge, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

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No. 44 to 52 East Forty-second Street, and 132 Park Avenue, by the New-York,

GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to Morris Greenwald; 86 Avenue C, store, &c., 5 years 780

WAGNER, Maria, to Paul Adam; 257 East 10th St, store, &c., 5 years 1,380

KASSEL, Abreham and Herman, to Nellie Mogolinsky; 52 Ludlow St, 2 years and 11 months 2,400

BRUNER, P. Frederick, and another, executor, &c., to Frieda Oeh; 17 2d Av, 4 years 2,750

WEISSBERGER, Moritz, and another, to Gizella Maskovitz, store, &c.; 393 East Houston St, 5 years 780

WRONKOW, Herman, to George Hillen; w s of 5th Av, 43.3 ft s of 14th St, 80 5th Av, 10 years 8,250

HERSHFIELD, Levi N., to Patrick Craig; 223 3d Av, 5 years ..... $2,200 and 2,400

VALENTINE, Robert, to George C. Longley and another; fourth loft, 853 Broadway, 5 years ..... $3,000 and "THE CHELSEA," to Mrs. A. H. Barrows and another; 89, fourth floor of the Chelsea, 216 to 228 West 23d St, 48 years 3,500 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Louis, to Amasa W. Saltus; 6 Attorney St, 5 years $7,000

BRUNING, Emma, to the German Savings Bank, New-York; 208 3d St, 1 year..... 12,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to executors of James Monteith; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 79.11 ft s of 148th St, 3 years..... 8,470

SAME to Seth M. Milliken; n e corner of St Nicholas Av and 151st St, 6 months.. 14,760

CUSHMAN, Horatio B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 West 123d St, 1 year 5,000

COBURN, George, to Jared W. Bell; n s of 114th St, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.. 16,000

SAME to Frederick Hack; same property, 3 years..... 2,000

CAHILL, Mary E. and John M., and Mary and Thomas, to Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of Convent Av and 148th St, 6 lots, (six mortgages,) 3¾ years..... 66,000

CAPECE, Gerarda, to Mary Sullivan; 70 and 70½ James St, 5 years..... 5,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Jacob Klingenstein; s e corner of 7th Av and 14th St, 5 years..... 30,000

SAME to same; s s of 14th St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

DAUTH, William, and wife to Jared W. Bell; n s of 114th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

SAME to Frederick Hack; same property, 2 years 1 month..... 2,000

ELS, Mary, to Jared W. Bell; n s of 114th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

SAME to Frederick Hack; same property, 3 years..... 4,250

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Ella E. Gunnison; w s of Prospect Terrace, 25 ft n of 12th St, demand..... 2

LESE, Louis, and Samuel Otto to Julius Rosenberg 2,250

SAME to Peter K. Egan; n w corner of 12th St and Prospect Terrace, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to Joseph S. Wood; w s of Prospect Terrace, Lot 12, map of Joseph S. Wood, 1 year 250

SAME to same; w s of Prospect Terrace, Lot 13, same map, 1 year..... 500

CARDONE, Antonio, and wife, to Joseph F. Kennelly; 193 Elizabeth St, 3 years.. 525

DELNOCE, Vincent R., and wife, to John Bussing, Jr.; s e side of Terrace Place or Vanderbilt Av, East, 28.3 ft s w of Waverley or 159th St, 3 years. 2,000

DELANEY, Peter F., to William M. Hegerty, Lots 43, 44, and 45, map part of Oak Tree Plot, Twenty-fourth Ward, demand 1,362

GIBSON, Catherine, to Edwin Lester; 136 East 44th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CLARK, Mary E., to Emma F. Routey; w s of Commonwealth Av, 162 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,000

GIES, Christian, to James C. Gulick; 134 West 20th St, demand..... 2,500

KAHN, Moses, and others, to Louis Kahn and another, executors, &c., and others; 276 and 278 West 113th St, 3 years.. 2,500

MONTGOMERY, William R., and wife, to Jennie K. Ewell; s s of 55th St, 220 ft w of 5th Av, secures..... 6